

SCENES FROM THE  
LIFE OF HANNIBAL  
SELECTIONS FROM LIVY

EDITED BY

W. D. LOWE, M.A.

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E. W. Johnston.

March, 1914



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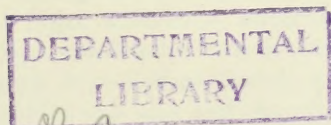
SCENES FROM THE  
LIFE OF HANNIBAL  
SELECTIONS FROM LIVY

EDITED, WITH HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION, NOTES, MAPS  
VOCABULARIES AND ENGLISH EXERCISES

BY

W. D. LOWE, M.A.

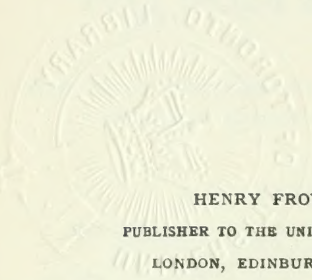
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## PREFACE

HANNIBAL'S life, as told in the vivid language of Livy, has been selected as forming an interesting exception to the almost uniform success of the Roman arms.

The order of events in Livy has not always been followed, and considerable modifications in the text have been sometimes necessary to render it suitable for beginners. It is hoped that this disadvantage will be counterbalanced by the attraction that the character of the hero will have for its readers.

With the same object the notes are full and explanatory, but rather in construction than in translation.

Continual reference is made to the very useful and comprehensive Clarendon Press *Elementary Latin Grammar* by Mr. Allen.

A special index with short accounts of proper names has been added to facilitate speedy reference.

The English Exercises are based on the Latin text, and provide one easy and one slightly more advanced exercise on each section.

I should like to offer in conclusion my hearty thanks to the reader of the Clarendon Press for the many valuable suggestions which he has made.

W. D. LOWE.

THE CASTLE,  
DURHAM, 1908.



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## HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

CARTHAGE was the greatest colony of the Phoenicians from Tyre. The daughter city on the coast of Africa soon outstripped in wealth and population the mother city on the seaboard of Asia. The prosperity of Carthage was due partly to the fertility of the soil, but far more to the unrivalled commercial enterprise of the nation. Carthage was a nation of merchants: in days long before the foundation of the new city the Phoenicians of Tyre had been the traders and carriers of the world, and the colonists were not likely to abandon a profession that was so profitable. The Phoenicians were also the best seamen of the Old World, and possessed both the most powerful navy and most numerous fleet of merchant ships: and it was this very strength that brought them into conflict with the interests of Rome, the struggle ending in their downfall.

Where the Phoenicians traded there they founded colonies, and so gradually a ring of Phoenician settlements almost surrounded the Mediterranean and many of the best and largest islands fell into their hands. In the third century B.C. the empire of Carthage extended over nearly the whole seaboard of the western half of the Mediterranean. But by the same date the Romans had consolidated their power in Italy and were beginning to feel need of room for

expansion and commercial activity. The interests of the two Powers collided in Sicily, the richest and most fertile island in the Mediterranean, which lay, as it happened, midway between Rome and Carthage and was under the influence of both states: the wars which followed were due partly to national antipathy, but chiefly to jealousy and commercial rivalry. Neither side realized at first that it was to be a struggle to the death, though it must have been gradually borne in upon them that it was practically impossible to expect a satisfactory and definite peace. Moreover, the struggle seemed likely to be protracted, for Rome relied especially on her army, while the strength of Carthage lay in her navy: the navy of Rome was practically non-existent at the beginning of the third century B. C., while the army of Carthage consisted neither of citizens nor subjects, but of foreign mercenaries, who proved too often unreliable and faithless. And here the difference in the characters of the two nations showed itself: the genius of Rome triumphed over its difficulty: the defect was made good, the inefficiency was removed: a fleet was built and sailors were trained, and after years of disappointment and defeat at the hands of the experienced Carthaginian navy Roman determination and courage were victorious.

On the other hand the evil star of the Carthaginians was too strong for them: luxury and indolence held them back from military service, and though a citizen army might have saved them, they refused to alter their methods and preferred to rely on mercenary troops.

A dispute in Sicily was the cause of the first Punic

War, which resulted in the acquisition by Rome of 264-242 part of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. B.C.

A dispute in Spain was the cause of the second Punic War, which resulted in the acquisition by Rome 219-202 of the rest of Sicily and part of Spain. B.C.

After the losses and humiliation of the first Punic War Carthage was eager to recoup herself, and one country especially attracted her. This was Spain. Spain was practically open country and untouched land; it had not as yet been annexed by any great Power. Spain had great mineral wealth and was likely to prove a useful recruiting ground for the diminished Carthaginian army. Spain was but a few miles from Africa and within easy striking distance of Carthage.

The great Hamilcar Barca himself, at that time the ablest general of Carthage, still smarting with resentment at the treacherous annexation of Sardinia by the Romans, was the originator of the policy of extending the Carthaginian power in Spain. He determined to create a power in Spain strong enough to defy and perhaps ultimately to conquer Rome. For nearly ten years he devoted himself to his task, 238-229 using all the means at his command. He formed B.C. alliances with some tribes, won over others, and crushed those that stubbornly remained hostile to him. He developed the mineral resources of the country and encouraged commerce and intercourse with the natives, thereby endeavouring to strengthen Carthaginian influence in the country. Unfortunately before his work of consolidation was completed he lost his life on an expedition against some tribes in the interior.

## 8 HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

229-221 B.C. His successor, Hasdrubal, increased the Carthaginian influence still further by his skilful diplomacy. Meanwhile the Romans were too much engaged with troubles nearer home to offer any definite resistance to his progress: they merely contented themselves with obtaining from Hasdrubal a treaty to the effect that the Carthaginian armies should not advance north of the Ebro.

221 B.C. Hannibal, one of the four sons of Hamilcar Barca, had come to Spain with his father and had received a good training under Hasdrubal. When Hasdrubal fell at the hand of an assassin, Hannibal, who was still a very young man, was elected by the soldiers as his successor. He continued the traditional hostility of his family against Rome. At first he occupied himself with consolidating his power and collecting materials for his intended invasion of Italy: but in 219 B.C., in spite of a Roman embassy which forbade him to attack Saguntum or advance north of the Ebro, he marched against the city and took it. This he knew would rouse the Romans and provoke them to open hostilities, and besides Saguntum was the only town south of the Ebro that was not under the control of Carthage. On hearing of the fall of a city allied to them the Romans declared war.

218 B.C. Hannibal now determined to begin his campaign against Rome in real earnest. The question confronted him whether the invasion of Italy should be made by land or sea. The sea was familiar to the Carthaginians: they had command of a fleet which at that time could have defied Rome; and the voyage would have been easy and short. Yet Hannibal chose the land route, and there are three possible

reasons for this choice. Firstly, in all probability he did not realize the excessive difficulties and dangers of the long march through unknown and mountainous country. Secondly, the family of Barca was not popular at Carthage, and many of the Carthaginian nobles looked with suspicion and jealousy on the great schemes of Hamilcar and Hannibal and not unreasonably feared the resentment and enmity of Rome. Therefore Hannibal felt that it would be of little use to ask the Carthaginian senate for ships, and without ships of war to act as convoys to guard his transports it would be hazardous to attempt to cross the sea. Thirdly, he had concluded alliances with the tribes in Gaul and in north Italy, and no doubt he hoped that they would readily join him in invading Roman territory: he would also have a secure base of operations in Italy itself. He there- 218 B.C. fore chose the land route and advanced northwards over the Pyrenees, crossing the Rhone and the western Alps, and threatening north Italy almost before the Romans had recovered from their first shock of surprise.

Scipio, who had been sent to Spain to check Hannibal, on finding that he had missed him left his army in Spain, and sailed back in haste to Italy to meet Hannibal as he descended from the Alps. The Carthaginian general had allowed his army, thinned in numbers and weakened in strength by their sufferings in the Alps, a few days to recruit themselves. He then defeated Scipio and Sempronius in quick succession on the Ticinus and the Trebia. Advancing 218 B.C. southwards he enticed Flaminius into a trap by the 217 B.C. Trasimene Lake and utterly routed his army. To

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meet the crisis Fabius was appointed dictator, and his cautious policy gave the Romans breathing time.

- 216 B.C. But in the next year Hannibal routed two consuls with their two consular armies at Cannae. He still hesitated to march on Rome, for he was well aware that his diminished army was in no condition to undertake a prolonged siege, and also that when occasion demanded every Roman could become a soldier. He therefore moved into Campania and
- 216 B.C. won over by fair promises Capua, the second city in Italy, and there he wintered. During the next years he remained very active in the south of Italy, and in 212 B.C. obtained possession of Tarentum: but at the same time the Carthaginian cause suffered
- 212 B.C. a severe blow in Sicily by the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus, and the submission of nearly the whole
- 211 B.C. of Sicily to the Romans. This success on the part of the Romans was followed up in the next year by the capture of Capua in spite of the efforts of Hannibal, who in vain attempted to relieve the town by marching on Rome. In 209 B.C. the Romans
- 208 B.C. recovered Tarentum, but shortly afterwards Hannibal defeated Marcellus who was killed in the action.

The Carthaginians were at last persuaded to send some assistance to their general, and Hasdrubal was ordered to collect reinforcements and join Hannibal.

- 207 B.C. The weather favoured him, the mountaineers were friendly, and he crossed the Alps without difficulty. He endeavoured to communicate with Hannibal, hoping to meet him in Umbria, but his messengers were intercepted by the Romans. Claudius Nero by a bold march came to the help of Livius, and the two consuls defeated, or rather annihilated, the Cartha-



ginian army at the Metaurus, and Hasdrubal was killed. Hannibal now realized that all hope of inflicting any lasting injury on Rome was at an end. He gradually retired to the south of Italy, and at last was recalled to Carthage to help his country 203 B.C. against Scipio who had boldly, but wisely, transferred the war from Italy to Africa, from his own country to the enemy's, and after a series of successes was threatening Carthage. Hannibal arranged a meeting with Scipio near Zama to discuss terms of peace, 202 B.C. but it proved fruitless. Shortly afterwards the two generals met in battle at Zama, and with the defeat of the Carthaginian army the second Punic War closed. Heavy terms were imposed on Carthage, and were of necessity accepted. The Carthaginians had to a certain extent brought their fate upon themselves; had they been ready to support their general liberally with troops, money, and provisions, and to maintain, if not their superiority at sea, at least a formidable fleet to co-operate with the land forces in Italy, they might conceivably have so crippled Rome that she could have caused them no trouble in the future. But they hesitated to use their vast resources, and parsimony ended in defeat.

During the following years Hannibal busied himself with reforming the government and the national finances at Carthage. His measures were admirable and successful, but he incurred the enmity of the leading men and was denounced by them to Rome. He fled to Antiochus, king of Syria, who was hostile 196-195 to Rome, but had not the courage to carry out B.C. Hannibal's plans for a war with Rome: finally Scipio 190 B.C. Asiaticus defeated Antiochus at Magnesia. Hannibal



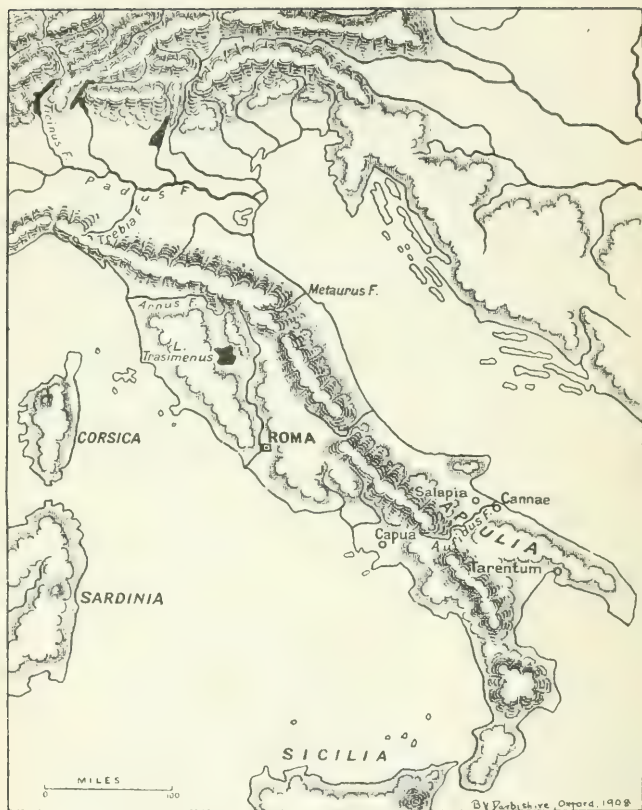
## 12 HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

fled to Asia, and at last took refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia. The treacherous monarch agreed to betray him to the Roman general, Flaminius, and

183 B.C. to avoid this fate Hannibal took poison.

149-146 B.C. The last part of the trilogy is the third Punic War. During the fifty years that followed the close of the second Punic War Carthage had gradually gathered strength and thereby excited the envy and the fears of the narrow-minded Roman senate. The watchword of Cato, 'delenda est Carthago,' became at last the sentence passed by the senate upon Carthage, and in 149 B. C. the first attack was made. At length in 147 B. C. Scipio Aemilianus was dispatched to put an end to the rival of Rome, and after a prolonged and most heroic defence Carthage fell in 146 B. C., and with the close of the third Punic War Rome entered upon her destiny and became the undisputed mistress of the world.





## SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF HANNIBAL

### I

*Hannibal, when a mere boy, takes an oath of hostility  
against Rome : and, while still a young man, receives  
a military training under his brother-in-law.*

Hannibal, annōrum nōvem puer,  
blandiebat patri Hamileāri, ut dūcērētur in  
Hispāniam ;  
altāria ādiit et sacra tētigit ;  
iusiurandum accēpit et lōcūtus est, 5  
‘ hostis ēro pōpūlo Rōmāno.’

Post paucos annos missus est Hannibal in  
Hispāniam,  
stātīm omnem exercītum in se convertit.  
Nullo lābōre aut corpus fatigāri pōtērat aut 10  
ānīmus vinci :

calōrem ac frīgus pāritēr perfērēbat.  
Multi saepe, militāri sāgūlo ōpertum,  
hūmi iacentem Hannibālem conspexērunt.  
Vestītus non inter aequāles erat excellens : 15  
arma atque ēqui conspiciēbantur.

Ēquĭtum pĕdĭtumque longē prĭmus erat ;  
princeps in proelium ibat, ultĭmus e proelio  
excĕdebat.

20 Tres annos sub Hasdrŭbale impĕrātōre mĕruit.



## II

*Hannibal is elected general of the Carthaginian army in Spain. He marches against Saguntum and takes it after a desperate siege.*

Iŭvĕnis Hannĭbal in prætōrium ductus est,  
impĕratorque ingenti omnium clāmōre appel-  
lātus.

Ex eo die nōlēbat diŭtius bellum prōlātare,  
25 sed Sāguntīnis arma inferre stātuit.

Dum Rōmāni pārant consultantque, Saguntum  
summā vi oppugnābātur.

Hannibal, cum infesto exercitu ingressus fines, urbem triperito aggrēditur :

angulus mūri erat, adversus quem vineas agere 30 constituit et arietes moenibus admovere :

fēriēbantur arietibus mūri, quassataeque multae partes erant, et tres turres oppidi ceciderunt :

sed nocte Saguntini novum murum refecerunt, qua patefactum oppidum ruinis erat. 35

Tandem oppidani argentum aurumque omne in forum conferebant, et in ignem coniecerunt, et eodem plerique se praecipitaverunt.

Turris diu quassata cecidit, perque eius ruinam cohors Poenorum impetum fecit : 40

et momento captum oppidum est cum ingenti praeda.

### III

*Hannibal devises a plan to convey the elephants across the Rhone.*

Hannibal copias Hiberum traduxit, Pyrenaeos montes superavit, et ad Rhodanum flumen pervenit. 45

Hispani vestimenta in utres coniciunt, caetras superponunt, ipsi incubantes facile flumen trānant.

Reliqui rates iungunt et transvehuntur.

Elephanti varie traiciuntur.

Alii, a rectoribus irritati, in flumen irruunt,

dēinde tōtus grex sēquītur : hos flūminis impētus in alteram rīpam rāpit.

Ālii rātibus sic traiciuntur.

- 55 Longă rātis in amnem est porrecta : haec ad terram rēligātă et humo constrāta est, ut ēlephanti audacter, vėlut per solum, ingrēdērentur.

Huic alteră rātis vincūlis iunctă est, quae flumen traicēret.

- 60 Primo ēlephanti in stăbīlem ratem acti sunt, dēinde in alteram :

tum vincula rēsōlūta sunt et ratis nāvibus ad alteram rīpam trāhītur.

- 65 Primo non trēpidābant, dēinde métuēbant et inter se urgēbant, dēnīque āquae tīmor ipse quīetē facīēbat.

Tandem omnes elephanti incōlūmes sunt traiectioni.

#### IV

*The Romans, enraged at the loss of Saguntum, send an embassy to Carthage to demand satisfaction at the cost of war. Hannibal prepares to invade Italy.*

- Intēreă Romāni mīsērunt in Āfrīcam lēgātos  
70 Fābium et ālios, qui de obsīdīōne quērērentur :  
ex Carthāgīniensibus unus respondit : ‘ quod diu  
partūrit ānīmus vester, nunc pāriat.’

- Tum Romānus, sīnu ex tōga facto, ‘ hic,’ inquit,  
‘ vōbis bellum et pācem portāmus : utrum  
75 plācet, sūmīte.



Férōciter Carthāgīnienses clāmāvērunt: ‘da utrum vis.’

Et Fābius, sinu effūso, dixit: ‘bellum do’: quo dicto, ‘accīpimus,’ omnes responderunt.

His cognītis, Hannibal nuntios praemisit, qui 80 Gallōrum ānimos dōnis conciliārent Alpiumque transītus spēcūlārentur.

Nōnāginta mīlia pēditum, duōdēcim mīlia ěquītum trādūxit.

Ad Alpes, cum bōnā pāce incōlārum Galli- 85 cōrum, pervēnit:

tum vīsā est montium altitūdo; pēcōra iūmentaque torrīda erant frīgore; omnia rīgēbant gēlu: omnia mīlitum terrōrem rēnōvāvērunt.

Ētiam montāni Poenos impēdīre cōnābantur, 90 sed insīdiis Hannibal hostem fūdit.

## V

*The difficulties of the Carthaginians during the crossing of the Alps. They meet and defeat the Roman army under Scipio at the Ticinus.*

Nōno die in iūgum Alpium perventum est: bīdūm in iūgo stātīvā sunt hābitā, fessisque quies dātā mīlītibus.

Prōgrēdi inde agmen coepit, sed iter multo 95 difficīlius fuit, brēvius ěnim et arrectius erat quam ascensus.

Ventum est deinde ad angustissimam rupem :  
lōcus rēcenti lapsu terrae abruptus erat in mille  
100 pēdum altitudīnem : ea via inexcūsābilis fuit.

Itaque castra in iūgo pōsita sunt et milites ad  
rupem ducti, per quam unam via esse pōterat.

Caedunt saxum, arbōribus deiectis detruncā-  
tisque, ligna cūmūlant et succendunt, ardentiaque  
105 saxa acētō pūtrēfāciunt.

Ita torridam incendio rupem ferro pandunt ;  
molluntque anfractibus mōdicis clivos, ut non  
sōlum iūmenta, sed ēlephanti etiā dēdūci pos-  
sent.

110 Trīduo inde ad plānum descensum est.

Scīpio consul, ad Ticīnum amnem mōtis castris,  
iācūlātōres et Gallicos ēquītes in fronte lōcat,  
Romānos sōciosque in subsidiis : Hannibal frē-  
nātos ēquītes in mēdium accīpit, cornua Nūmīdis  
115 firmat.

Nūmīdae, qui in cornibus erant, circumvecti  
paulum, a tergo se ostendērunt : pāvor percūlit  
Romānos, auxitque pāvōrem consūlis vulnus et  
pēricūlum.

120 Romānus ēquītātus, consūlem armis et cor-  
pōribus prōtēgens, in castra reduxit.

## VI

*Hannibal's skilful stratagems and generalship win the battle of Trebia. Prodigies are reported at Rome and the city is purified.*

Dēinde Scīpio ad Trēbiam flūvium est profectus, et lōcum insīdiis circumspectāre Poenus coepit.

Erat rīvus praealtis clausus rīpis, et obsītus 125  
pālustribus herbis et virgultis:

‘hic erit lōcus,’ Māgōni frātri ait, ‘dēlige  
vīros ex omni pēdite atque ēquīte, quibus eum  
tēneas.’

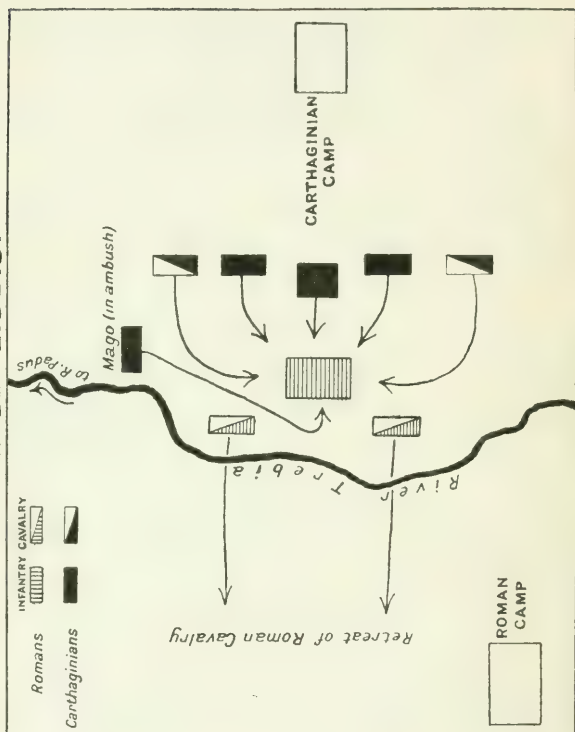
Erat forte brūmae tempus: educti Romāni, 130  
non capto cībo, flūmen ingressi sunt: Hannibālis  
intērim miles, ignibus factis ōleoque misso, ut  
mollirent artūs, et cībo capto, ālācrīter armā  
cāpit atque in āciem prōcēdit.

Dēinde, proelio conserto, Māgo Nūmīdaeque 135  
exorti a tergo ingentem tūmultum ac terrōrem  
fēcērunt, mox Romānos fūderunt.

Romae tantus erat terror, ut crēdērent ad  
urbem hostem venturum esse.

Praetēreā Romae aut circa urbem multā eā 140  
hiēme prodīgiā factā sunt: narrātum est bōvem  
in tertiam contignātiōnem escendisse et sese  
deiecisse, et nāvium spēcīem de caelo affulsisse;  
mox fāmā sēquēbatur scūtā duo sanguīne

## BATTLE OF THE TREBIA 218 B.C.



sūdasse, ardentes lăpides de caelo plūvisse, et 115  
 parmas in caelo vīsas esse pugnātemque cum  
 lūnā sōlem.

Itaque dēcemviri libros Sibyllinos ādīre iussi  
 sunt,

et urbs lustrātă est et supplicatio indictă : 150  
 haec lēvāvērunt ānimos rēligiōne.

## VII

*Hannibal, knowing the rashness of the Roman general,  
 entices him into the pass near the Trasimene lake  
 and utterly routs the enemy.*

Iam ver appētēbat ; itaque Hannibal ex hī-  
 bernis profectus ad flūvium Arnū, viam per  
 pālūdes pētiit, sed vix pōtuit pergēre per profun-  
 das vōrăgines : 155

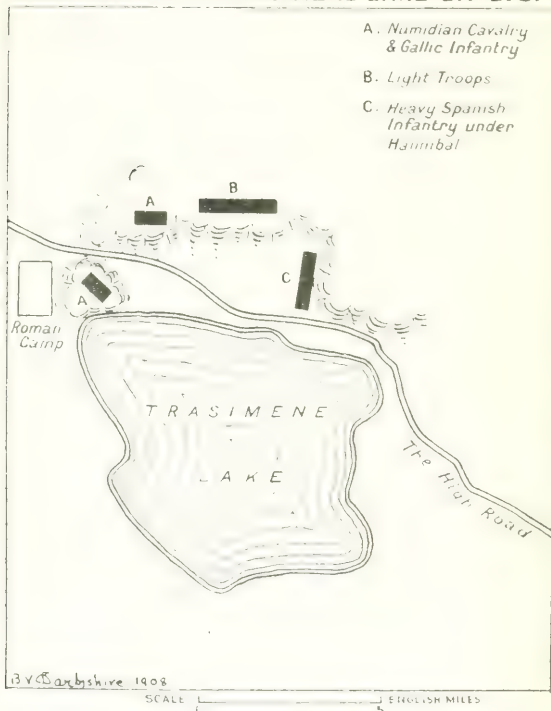
mīlites prōlābēbantur et fessă membră aegre  
 trāhēbant, iumentaue passim mōriēbantur : ipse  
 Hannibal, ēlephanto vectus, qui ūnus superfuerat,  
 ūmōre pālustri grāvante caput, altero ōcūlo cāpī-  
 tur. 160

Cum tandem de pālūdibus emersisset, castra  
 lōcat : mox, suis recreātis, agros pervastat et  
 pervēnit ad Trāsūmēnum lăcum, lōca năta insī-  
 diis : montes enim Trāsūmēnus sūbit et viă in-  
 terest perangustă, dēīnde lătior pătescit campus. 165

Ībi ipse cum exercitu consīdit, lēvem armă-

tūram post montes circumducit, equites ad ipsas fauces saltūs, tūmūlis tēgentibus, ut, ūbi intra-

### BATTLE OF THE TRASIMENE LAKE 217 B.C.



vissent Romāni. equitātu et lăcu et montibus  
 170 cingērentur.

Flāmīnius inexplōrato, sātis certā lūce, angustias superat, in pātentiozem campum agmen dūcit; tum hostes, qui ex adverso erant, conspexit: a tergo ac super cāput haud detectae sunt insīdiae. 175

Sed Poeni, signo dāto, dēcūcurrērunt et, propter nēbūlam densam nondum conspecti, Romānos undique circumvērunt: tantusque fuit ardor pugnantium ut nēmo mōtum terrae sensērit.

Tres ferme hōras atrōciter pugnatum est: 180  
Romānorum fūgā coepit, pars fūgiunt ad montes, pars in vāda lācūs progrēdiuntur; hi vel hauriebantur, vel ab ingressis āquam hostium ēquitibus trucidābantur; sex mīlia, eruptiōne factā, e saltu evasērunt: quindēcim mīlia in ācie caesā sunt. 185

## VIII

*Great alarm at Rome, Fabius is named dictator and resolves to wear Hannibal down. This policy caused great ill-feeling against Fabius. Hannibal tricks the dictator.*

Romae terror ac tūmultus fōrum replēbat, mātīrōnaeque vāgābantur per vias, et quaerēbant quae fortunā exercītūs esset.

Tandem, haud multo ante sōlis occāsum, praetor, 'pugnā,' inquit, 'magnā victi sūmus.' 190

Mox Fābius Maxīmus dictātor crēātus est:



cui sēnātus praedixit, ut mūros turresque urbis firmāret, pontesque rescindēret.

Fābius constituit proelium non consērere cum  
195 Hannibāle, sed pōtius sēqui, lācessere, vāgos  
intercīpēre, sēdendo et cunctando bellum gērere :  
intēreā dux Poenus vastat agros villasque incen-  
dit.

Praetēreā, cum monstrātus āger dictātōris esset,  
200 Hannibal suos ūni ei praedio parcere iussit, ut  
occulti pacti eā merces esse vīdērētur.

. . . . .

Mox Romāni prōpe inclūdēbant Hannibalem,  
qui per vallem suos dūcēbat ; itaque frustrāri  
hostem et nocte furtim progrēdi ad montes  
205 stātuit :

virgae, ex agris collectae, praeligābantur cor-  
nibus bōum, quos multos praedam āgēbat : sic  
ad duo mīlia bōum sunt pārātā.

Primā nocte silentio bōves ante signa acti  
210 sunt ; dēinde, signo dāto, accensis cornibus in  
adversos montes concitābantur : flammā cālorque  
stīmūlābat fūrōre boves, qui passim discurrēbant  
et terrōrem Romānis praebēbant.

Hi, circumventos se esse rāti, praesīdio ēvasē-  
215 runt, et timentes insīdias concitāvērunt se in  
fūgam.

Intēreā Hannibal, tōto agmīne traducto per  
saltum, e valle contendit.

## IX

*Minucius resents the cautious policy of Fabius: the command is exercised by both: Minucius nearly suffers defeat and is reconciled to Fabius.*

Mīnūcius, māgister ēquītum, rāpīdus consīliis  
ac linguā immōdīcus, appellābat Fābium segnem 220  
pro cunctātōre, tīmīdum pro cauto:

ītaque rōgavit utrum diēbus alternis impērium  
habērent an āliud Fābio plācēret.

tandem stātuērunt lēgiōnes inter se dividēre:  
primā et quartā Mīnūcio, sēcundā et tertiā Fābio 225  
ēvērunt.

Duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit: nam  
speravit se Mīnūcium propter tēmēritātem esse  
captatūrum, atque intellexit sollertem Fābium  
tantum dīmīdium vīrium hābēre. 230

Post brēve tempus insīdiis Hannibal Minucii  
cōpias vīcisset, nisi Fabius subsidia tūlisset.

Tum, convōcatis mīlitibus, Minucius, 'castra,'  
inquit, 'cum Fabio iungamus: ēgo eum pārentem  
appellābo.' 235

Dēinde vāsa collīguntur et procēdunt ad dicta-  
tōris castra.

Ibi māgister ēquītum patrem Fabium appel-  
lavit, et dextrae iunctae sunt, laetusque dies  
hābēbatur. 240

## X

*Romans and Carthaginians move on Cannae. By skilful dispositions before the battle, Hannibal gains the advantage of the wind.*

Propter inöpiam frūmenti Hannibal castra stātuit mōvēre et Cannas contendere, qua Romani magnum commeātum collēgerant.

Illic Romani consūles, Paulus et Varro, Poe-  
245 num sēcūti sunt et bīna castra commūniērunt,  
ut Aufīdus amnis āditum āquātōribus praebēret.

Hannibal castra pōsuērat ut ventus, qui nūbes pulvērīs vēhit, suos a tergo afflāret sed hostem pugnātūrum occaecāret.

250 Varro, vir fērōcissimus, cūpiēbat pugnam consērēre, eius collēgā, Paulus, nōlēbat: itaque alternis impēritare stātuērunt.

Tandem Varro, cui eo die sors impērium dābat, signum prōpōsuit cōpiasque flūmen trāduxit,  
255 Paulo invīte sēquente.

In dextro cornu Romanos ēquītes lōcant, dēinde pēdites: laevum cornu tēnuērunt equites sōciorum, dēinde pēdites: in mēdio pōsitae sunt lēgiōnes Romanae: in primā ācie erant iēcūlā-  
260 tores.

Hannibal lōcabat Gallos Hispānosque equites laevo in cornu adversus Romanum equitātum: dextrum cornu Nūmīdis dēdit, mēdiam āciem fēcērunt pedites Galli, Hispāni, Āfri.

Cornibus sinistro praeerant Hasdrübal, dextro 265  
Maharbal, mediam aciem tenuit ipse Hannibal.

Sol utrique parti obliquus erat, sed ventus  
pulverem multum in ipsa ora Romanorum vol-  
vebat et occaecabat.

## XI

*The battle of Cannae and the utter defeat of the  
Roman army.*

Primo auxilia et levis armatura manus con- 270  
serunt, deinde equites: mox dextro cornu Ro-  
mano pedestre certamen fit, equis enim confertis  
vir virum detrahebat equo, tandem Romani  
equites terga vertunt.

Tum legiones Romanae impulerunt hostium 275  
cuneum, qui nimis tenuis erat et a cetera acie  
prominebat: Galli Hispanique in medio pedem  
rettulerunt sed Afri, qui steterunt in cornibus,  
mox, cornua extendendo, Romanos incaute in  
medium irruentes undique claserunt. 280

Sinistro cornu Romano Numidae fraude decip-  
iunt Varronem, sed breviter aversam adoriuntur  
Romanam aciem et stragem ingentem fecerunt.

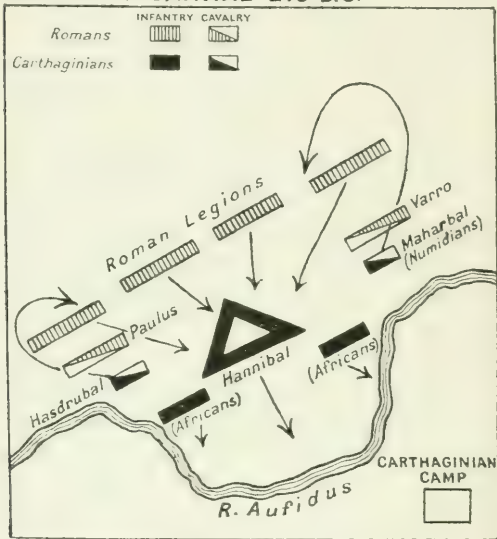
Interea Hasdrübal, fuso Romano equitatu,  
Hispanos et Gallos equites Afri prope iam fessis 285  
caede Romanorum adiungit.

Tum undique Romani fugere: quadraginta

quinque milia peditum, ad tria milia equitum caesi sunt.

290 Haec est pugna Cannensis. Alliensi cladi par

### BATTLE OF CANNAE 216 B.C.



13 V. Darbishire 1908

## XII

*Hannibal sees that it is not yet the time to march on Rome: he sends the news of his victories to Carthage and asks for reinforcements and supplies.*

Hannibali victōri Maharbal praefectus equitum, rātus non cessandum esse, 'cum equite,' inquit,

‘praecedam ad urbem: sequere et die quinto victor in Căpitōlio epulaberis.’

Cum Hannibal nollet, Maharbal respondit: 295  
‘non omnia eidem dei dederunt. Vincere scis, Hannibal: victoriā uti nescis.’

Hannibal misit nuntium victoriae Carthaginiem, qui in cūriā narravit Hannibalem cum sex imperatoribus Romanis, quorum quattuor con- 300  
sules essent, unus dictator, pugnasse: occideris  
ducenta milia hostium, quinquaginta cepisse:  
multos defecisse ad Poenos.

Deinde effundi in vestibulo cūriae iussit anulos aureos, quorum tantus acervus fuit, ut tres 305  
modios explerent.

Itaque quo bellum celerius finiretur, mitterent supplementum, pecuniam et frumentum ad victorem exercitum.

Tum Hanno: ‘Hannibal occidit exercitus ho- 310  
stium, rogat milites: cepit praedam multam, rogat frumentum et pecuniam: quid aliud rogaret, si esset victus?’

Haud multos movit Hannōnis oratio. Sēnātus stāluit mittere statim Hannibali quattuor milia 315  
Numidarum, quadraginta elephantos et argentum, et postea viginti milia peditum, quattuor equitum.

## XIII

*The resolute character of the younger Scipio. Capua welcomes Hannibal. The Carthaginians go into winter quarters there.*

Quidam Romani nobiles monēbant ut, dēsertā  
Italiā, ad aliā terram fugerent.

320 Scipio iuvenis tamen, stricto gladio, 'num-  
quam,' inquit, 'republicam populi Romani  
deseram, neque alium civem Romanum deserere  
patiar. In haec verba iurate: qui non iuraverit,  
sciat hunc gladium in se esse strictum.'

325 Iurant omnes et se ipsos Scipioni tradunt.

. . . . .

Hannibal post Cannensem pugnam flectit iter  
Capuam, urbem opulentam et luxuriantem.

Convocato senatu alii Capuam Hannibali tra-  
dere cupiebant, alii legatos ad consulem mittere.

330 Haec sententiā vicit.

Legatis consul haec respondit: 'legiones,  
equitatus, pecunia, commeatus perierunt: itaque,  
Campani, bellum pro nobis suscipite. Poenus  
dux suos milites, iam barbaros et immites, vesci  
335 corporibus humanis docuit. Videbitis infandas  
epulas atque hos habebitis dominos?'

Legati dimissi Capuam redierunt; senatus  
statuit obviam ire Hannibali et de condicionibus  
agere.



Hannibal, ingressus urbem, gr̃atias ēgit Cam- 340  
pānis, quod āmicitiā suā Romanāe sōciētāti  
praepōsuissent; pollicētur brēvi cāput Ītaliae  
omni Cāpuam fōre.

Poeni Cāpuae hiēmabant: militum corpōra  
ānīmique ēnervabantur luxūriā et ōtio, vīno et 345  
ēpulis; mōdestiā et disciplinā languescēbant.

## XIV

*Hannibal obtains possession of Tarentum by a stratagem,  
but the Romans retain the impregnable citadel. He  
cuts off their communications and leaves the blockade  
to the Tarentines.*

Tārentīnorum dēfectionem diu Hannibal spēra-  
bat.

Erant duo nōbiles iūvēnes, Nīco et Phīlēmēnus  
Poenum pētiērunt et de consiliis certiōrem fēcē- 350  
runt, quibus urbem a Romano praesīdio libēra-  
rent.

Phīlēmēnus, vēnandi cūpīdus, nocte ēgrēdi et  
rēdire in urbem coepit: custōdibus portūlae  
partem praedae dābat. Hac re saepissime factā, 355  
custōdes, sibilo Phīlēmēni audīto, stātīm portū-  
lam āpēriēbant. Tum Hannibal Numidas nocte  
duxit ad urbem.

Phīlēmēnus, portans grandem āprum, custō-  
dem vōcavit: portulā āpērītur, custos magnitū- 360  
dinem āpri admīrans caeditur, cētēri vīgiles  
trūcidantur, portā proximā rēfringītur.

Dēinde Hannibal suos in fōrum duxit, Romanis in arcem fūgentibus: Poenus Tărentinos con-  
 365 vōcātos bēnigne allōcūtus est: quisque dōmum se rēcīpēret, fōribus nōmen suum inscriberet, dōmos enim, quae inscriptae non essent, directum Iri.

Postēro die ad oppugnandam arcem suos duxit.  
 370 Cum intellexisset arcem tam vālīdam esse, ut non vi expugnari posset, stātuit commeātus intercīpere et Tărentinis obsīdiōnem mandare.

Tarentini assentiuntur et Hannibal, rēlictā urbe, rēgrēditur ipse in hibernā.

## XV

*The Romans besiege Capua: Hannibal endeavours to draw them off by marching on Rome, but the Romans stand firm and Hannibal retires. Capua is taken. Hannibal inflicts a crushing defeat on Fulvius.*

375 Romani vim omnem in Căpuam vertēre stātuant ob dēfectiōnem.

Oppīdāni nuntios ad Hannibalem mīsērunt qui auxīlium pētērent.

Poenus cum delectis pēditum ēquītumque īter  
 380 in Campāniam flectit.

Sed tres exercitus Romani Capuam cingebant, quos nec perrumpēre nec ad pugnam ēlicēre pōtērat: itaque Romam pētēre constituit, spērabat enim, si Romā in discrīmīne esset, impērā-  
 385 tōres Romanos Capuam esse ōmissūros.

Tum, castris mōtis, Romam contendit : stātiva pōsuit non prōcul ab urbe et progressus est ut moenia contemplaretur.

Prīmo pāvor urbem rēplēbat, sed sēnātus nōluit exercitus rēvōcare, qui Capuam obsidē- 390 bant, et Romam dēfendēre statuit.

Praetērea tam constantes erant Romani, ut is āger, in quo Hannibal castra hābēbat, magni prētii vērēt.

Quo audito, Hannibal iussit tāernas argen- 395 tarias, quae circa fōrum Romanum essent, vērē

Tandem, cum intellexisset se Romae nīhil efficere posse, mōtis castris exercitum abduxit.

Non multo postea Romani Capuam cēpērunt et grāves condiціōnes impōsuērunt. Sed quīdam 400 sēnātōres Campāni, victōrum iram vērīti, convivio pārato, mentes vino et ēpūlis recreāverant et vērēnum sumpsērant.

Anno proxīmo Fulvium proconsūlem Hannibal ingenti strāge vicit. Fulvius et multa mīlia milī- 405 tum sunt caesi.

## XVI

*Hannibal entraps Marcellus. He tries to deceive Salapia by forged letters: the trick is discovered, and the tables are turned on the Carthaginians.*

Hannibal, cum Marcello consule bis congressus, vicērat victusque erat.

Itaque Romanum dūcem fraude dēcīpēre stā-  
410 tuit.

Tūmūlus erat silvestris inter Pūnica et Ro-  
mana castra : nocte Poenus in silvā Nūmidas con-  
dīdit. Postēro die Marcellus cum paucā mānu  
ad collem pervēnit : spēcūlātor signum dat Nu  
415 midis, qui, exorti e lātēbris, vīam a tergo inter-  
clūsērunt.

Marcellus lanceā transfixus pēriit, consul alter  
vulnērātus effūgit.

Ānūlis Marcelli sīmul cum corpōre Hannibal  
420 pōtītus est.

Alter consul, ne quem dōlōsus Poenus signi  
errōre dēcīpēre cōnarētur, ad civitātes proximās  
nuntios mīsīt, qui rēferrent, occīsum esse Mar-  
cellum, ānūlisque eius hostem pōtītum : ne litēris  
425 crēdērent nōmīne Marcelli compōsītis.

Iam Hannibal litēras Marcelli nōmīne com-  
pōsītās Sālāpiam mīsērat, se ventūrum esse  
postērā nocte Sālāpiam. Sensēre Sālāpītāni  
fraudem et sese ad certāmen pāravērunt.

430 Hannibal duxit agmen, primis armā Romanā  
hābentibus, ad portam : Lātīne impērātum est  
ut portā āpērīrētur, consūlem enim ādesse.

Sālāpītāni cātāractam lēvant, hostes per por-  
tam irruunt ; sed sescentis ingressis, fūnis rēmit-  
435 titur et cātāractā magno sōnītu cādīt et interclū-  
dit. Intērēa oppīdāni saxis pilisque e portā  
mūrisque hostem absterrent.

Ita Hannibal, ipse suā fraude captus, ābiit.

## XVII

*Hasdrubal endeavours to join Hannibal in Italy: his dispatches are intercepted and Claudius makes a bold march through Italy to help Livius.*

Hasdrūbal mōvit ex hibernis et Alpes transiit, ut frātre[m] Hannibalem in Ītaliā iūvaret. Missi 440 sunt sex equites cum litēris ad Hannibalem ferme per tōtam longitūdinem Ītaliae: dum cēdentem Poenum sēquuntur, a Romanis cāpiuntur. Litērae Claudio Nēroni consūli trāditae sunt. 445

Claudius, rātus sibi non mōrandum esse, stātuit maxīmīs itinēribus contendere ad Livium consule[m] et Hasdrūbali rēsistere.

Praemittit nuntios, ut omnes ex agris urbi-  
busque commeātus milītibus suis pārent et 450  
ēquos iūmentāque suppēditent.

Romae multum terrōris ac tūmultūs erat: cīves vōlūtabant quantae clādes fuissent, cum ūnus impērātor, ūnus exercitus hostium in Ītalia esset: nunc duo bella Pūnica, duos ingen- 455  
tes exercitus, duos prōpe Hannibales in Ītaliā esse.

Intērea Claudius suos duxit inter vōta ac prēces et laudes omnium: omnes appellabant illos reipublicae praesidia, vindīces urbis Roma- 460  
nae: prēcabantur ut illis faustum iter esset, pugnā fēlix.

Milites prōgrēdientes cibum sūmere, diem ac noctem ire.

465 Tandem nocte Līvii castra clam sunt ingressi.

Duo consules stātuērunt proelium stātīm consērere, ut dēlēto exercitu Hasdrubalis, Claudius posset rēdire in Āpūliam antequam Hannibal cognoscēret eum ābiisse.

### XVIII

*The battle of Metaurus. The total overthrow of the Carthaginian army and the death of Hasdrubal.*

470 Sed Hasdrubal scūtă vėtără hostium nōtavit, quae ante non vīderat, et fessos equos: multitūdo quōque maior sōlītă vīsă est: praetēră signum bis cēcīnit. Tum nōvit duos consules esse. Postēro die utrīque exercitus in āciem  
475 prōcessērunt.

Claudius dextro in cornu, Līvius ab sīnistro pugnam instruit, mēdiă ācies praetōri dătă est. Hasdrubal in primă ācie ēlephantos locat, adversus Claudium Gallos pōnit, ipse cum Hispānis  
480 dextrum cornu tēnuīt.

Inter Līvium Hasdrubalemque ingens certāmen erat, atroxque caedes: ibi enim erant dūces ambo, ibi pars maior peditum equitumque Romanorum, ibi Hispani, vėtus miles pēritusque,  
485 ibi ēlephanti.

Tandem Claudius cōhortes ālīquot circumducit post āciem et in dextrum lātus hostium, mox ētiam in terga incurrit. Ītaque passim Hispani trucidantur.

Tum Hasdrubal pugnantes hortando, fūgientes 490 rēvōcando, cōnabatur pugnam restituere : postrēmo, cum haud dūbie fortūnā hostibus fāveret, concitato equo se in cōhortem Romanam immisit.

Ibi, ut pătre Hamilcāre et Hannibale frātre 495 dignum erat, pugnans cecidit.

Numquam eo bello unā ācie tantum hostium occisum est: quinquāgintā sex mīlia hostium caesā, captā quinque mīlia.

Haudquāquam incrēntā victōriā fuit: ad octo 500 mīlia Romanorum sōciorumque sunt occisā.

## XIX

*Claudius returns to Apulia. Hannibal hears the end of all his hopes. Livy's tribute to Hannibal. Hannibal is recalled to save Carthage.*

Claudius, proximā nocte prōfectus, maximis itinēribus ad stātivā rediit.

Īter eius laetitiā magnā cēlēbratum est.

Cum ad castra pervēnisset, iussit cāput Has- 505 drubalis, quod servatum cum cūrā attūlerat, prōici ante hostium stātiōnes.

Praeterea captivi Āfri vincti ostendēbantur,



et duo ex iis sölūti ad Hannibalem missi sunt,  
510 qui clādem nuntiarent.

Hannibal, oppressus luctu et publico et fāmī-  
liāri, fertur dixisse se fortūnam Carthāgīnis  
agnoscere.

Dēinde, castris mōtis, omnia auxilia in extrē-  
515 mum Ītaliae angūlum contraxit: ac nescio an  
mīrābilior adversis rēbus quam sēcundis fuerit,  
trēdēcim enim per annos bellum gērebat exer-  
citu, vel pōtius collūviōne omnium gentium.

Militibus non lex, non mos, non linguā com-  
520 mūnis erat; āliā vestis, āliā arma, āliā nūmīna:  
tāmen ūno vincūlo eos cōpūlavit, nēque ullā  
sēditio nec inter ipsos nec adversus dūcem  
exstītit.

Nec multo post Poeni Scīpiōnem Carthāgīnem  
525 aggressurum esse crēdebant et lēgāti missi sunt,  
qui iūbērent Hannibalem quam cēlerrīme rēdire.

Is frendens gēmensque dīcitur lēgātorum verba  
audisse et clamasse: ‘vicit Hannibalem non pōpū-  
lus Romanus, sed sēnātus Carthāgīniensis.’

530 Fērunt nullum exsūlem maestius pātriam  
rēlīquisse quam Hannibalem hostium terrā  
excessisse, et respexisse saepe litōra Ītaliae.

## XX

*Hannibal makes a vain attempt to secure easier conditions of peace from Scipio. The preparations for the battle.*

Hannibal magnis itinēribus Zāmam contendit, et nuntium ad Scīpiōnem mīsīt, ut collōquium pētēret: nēque Scipio abnuit. 535

Mox hi maximi dūces congressi sunt: primum admīratiōne attōnīti conticuērunt. Tum Hannibal:

‘Hannibal pēto pācem, et propter ūtilitātem pācem tuēbor: mēlior tūtiorque certā pax quam spērātā victōriā; haec in tuā, illā in deorum mānu est.’ 540

Cui impērātor Romanus respondit: ‘adventus tuus, Hannibal, Poenos concitat et spem pācis turbat: pētis mēliōres condiōnes pacis; sīn priōres grāves videntur, bellum pāra.’ 545

Ita, infectā pace, ambo in castra regressi pronuntiavērunt, arma expēdirent milites ānimosque ad sūprēmum certāmen, non ēnim Āfrīcam aut Ītāliam, sed orbem terrarum victōriæ prāemium fōre. 550

. . . . .

Scipio non confertas cōhortes instruebat, sed mănīpulos inter se distantes, ut spātium ēlephanti hostium pētērent, suis ordinibus haudquāquam turbatis.

Laelium cum Ītālīco equitātu ab sīnistro cornu, Numidas ab dextro pōsuit ; vias pātentēs inter mănīpulos vĕlītibus complevit.

Hannibal pīmos ělephantos,— octōgintā erant,  
 560 —instruxit: deinde auxīlia, in sĕcundā ěcie Carthāgīnienses, dĕnīque subsīdia: equitātum ipse circumdēdit cornibus: dextrum Carthāgīnienses, sīnistrum Numidae tĕnuērunt.

## XXI

*The battle of Zama. The defeat of the Carthaginians.  
 Hannibal returns to Carthage and advises the  
 acceptance of the harsh terms of peace.*

Proelium consertum est ; tūbae apud Romānos  
 565 cĕcīnĕrunt, tantusque clāmor ortus est, ut ělephanti in suos vertĕrentur: paucae tamen bestiarum, in hostem actae, ingentem strāgem ēdĕbant. Sed vĕlītes viam ělephantis fĕcĕrunt et, hastis coniectis, hos ex Romāna ěcie exĕgĕrunt in ěqui-  
 570 tes Carthāgīnienses, quos in fūgam vertĕrunt.

Sĕcunda ěcies fugientes non sustīnĕbat, dĕinde auxīlia terga dābant.

Tandem, et nūmĕro sūpĕrior Romānus et animo, quod ěquitesque et elephantos hostium  
 575 fūderat, superābat.

Carthāgīniensium sōciorumque caesa sunt ad vīginti milia ; par nūmĕrus captus est cum ěle-

phantis undĕcim. Victōres ad mille et quingentos  
cēcīdērunt.

. . . . .

Hannibal cum paucis equitibus fūgit et post 580  
brève tempus Carthāginem rēdiit : in cūria dixit  
sōlam spem sālūtis in pāce esse.

Lēgāti missi sunt, qui mīserīcordiam Scīpiōnis  
peterent : respondit has esse condīciōnes pācis :  
libēri lēgibus suis vivērent, omnes captīvos 585  
Romānis reddērent, nāves praeter dĕcem ěle-  
phantosque trādērent : dĕcem mīlia tālentum  
argenti solvērent, obsīdes centum dārent.

Sed Giso dissuādēbat pācem, tum Hannibal  
eum mānu suā ex supēriore lōco detraxit et, 590  
pōpūlo īrāto, 'puer nōvem annorum,' inquit,  
'a vōbis profectus, post sextum et tricēsimum  
annum sēnex rēdii. Scio mīlītares artes, quas me  
a puero fortunā dōcuit ; urbis ac fōri iūra, lēges,  
mōres vos me oportet dōcēatis.'

595

Dēinde de pāce dissērui et tandem condīciones  
sunt acceptae.

## XXII

*Hannibal's reforms at Carthage make him unpopular :  
he is accused of intrigue and leaves Carthage to  
seek refuge with Antiochus. His meeting with  
Africanus.*

Īnīmīci Hannibalis Romānis scribēbant, lītēras

ab Hannibale ad Antiöchum missas esse : itaque  
600 tres lēgati Carthāginem vēnerunt.

Hannibal intelligēbat se pēti a Romānis, et  
tempōri fortunaeque cēdere stāuit : primā nocte  
urbe est egressus.

Ita Āfricā Hannibal ēvāsit, saepius pātriae  
605 fortunam quam suam mīserātus : breviter nāvem  
solvit et prospēro cursu Antiöchiam nāvīgat.

Ibi profectum esse iam rēgem in Āsiam audi-  
vit : mox Ēphēsi rēgem est consēcūtus, et erat  
āpud rēgem in magno hōnōre, qui ipse vōlūtābat  
610 consilia de Romāno bello.

Sententiā Poeni unā atque eādē semper erat,  
ut in Ītaliā bellum gērērētur.

Ēphēsi Āfricānus collōquītur cum Hannibale :  
quaesivīt Āfricānus quem maximum impērātōrem  
615 Hannibal aestimāret : Poenus respondit Ālexan-  
dram, quod parvā mānu innūmērābiles exercitus  
fūdisset.

Quaesivīt dēinde, quem sēcundum pōnēret :  
Pyrrhum dixit, quod castra mētāri dōcuisset.  
620 Dēnīque rōgāvit quem tertium dūcēret : haud  
dūbie se ipsum dixit.

Tum Scīpio rīsīt et dixit : ‘quid tu dicēres, si  
me vicissēs ?’ ‘Tum vērō me,’ inquit, ‘et ante  
Ālexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante ālios omnes  
625 impērātōres esse.’

Antiöchus, victus a Romānis, in Lȳdiam fūgit:  
mox Hannibal ad Prūsiam Bithȳniae rēgem  
pröfūgus iit.

## XXIII

*The treachery of king Prusias who had given Hannibal  
shelter. Hannibal takes poison.*

Ad Prūsiam rēgem lēgātus Flāmīnīnus vēnit,  
quem suspectum Romani hābēbant, quia Hanni- 630  
balem recēperat.

Rex, ut grātificārētur Romanis, consīlium cēpit  
occīdendi Hannibalis.

A primo collōquio Flāmīnīni mīlītes extemplo  
dōmum Hannibalis missi sunt. 635

Semper tālem finem vitāe suae Hannibal ānimo  
prospexerat, et septem exitūs e domo fēcerat, ut  
īter fūgāe hābēret.

Postquam est nuntiātum mīlītes rēgios in  
vestibūlo esse, postīco fūgēre cōnātus, cum id 640  
a mīlītibus obsaeptum esse sensisset, vēnēnum,  
quod praepāraverat ad tāles cāsus, pōposcit.

‘Libērēmus,’ inquit, ‘diūturnā cūrā pōpūlum  
Romanum, quando mors sēnis tardius vēnit.’

Dēinde pōcūlum exhausit. 645

Hic vitāe exitus fuit Hannibalis.

## NOTES

[The figures refer to the number of the line in the text.]

### I

1. *annorum novem*, genitive of quality. *L. G.* 129 (*d*). *puer* in apposition to *Hannibal*, as in the following line *patri* and *Hamilcari* are in apposition.

2. *blandiebat* takes the dative. *ut* is final. *duceretur*: the imperf. is used after the historic tense *blandiebat* according to the rules for the sequence of tenses: *L. G.* 148. *Hamilcar* was going to Spain to establish the Carthaginian power there and the boyish *Hannibal* wished to accompany his father.

6. *populo*, dative of disadvantage. *L. G.* 117 (*a*).

7. *post paucos annos*: this is probably a mistake on the part of *Livy*: it is generally believed that *Hannibal* did accompany his father; cf. *XXI*, l. 591-3.

9. *convertit*, 'attracts,' here 'attracts the attention of...'. *Hamilcar* had been a popular and successful commander, and the soldiers were ready for his sake to welcome his son who resembled him so closely in ability and features. The *Barcine* family was warlike and statesmanlike.

10. *labore*, ablative of cause. *L. G.* 121 (*l*).

13. *sagulo*: a small military cloak, usually the purple one of the general.

14. *humi*, locative. *L. G.* 105-6.

15. *vestitus*, sc. *Hannibalis*.

17. *equitum*, partitive genitive. *L. G.* 129 (*b*).

18. *princeps*: here equal to *primus*. The adjectives are used adverbially. *L. G.* 367.

20. *tres annos*, accusative of duration of time. *L. G.* 101. *Hasdrubale*: this *Hasdrubal* had married a sister of *Hannibal* and was therefore his brother-in-law: he is not to be confused with the *Hasdrubal* who comes later in the war and is a brother of *Hannibal*. *Hamilcar Barca* had four sons, whom he used to call 'the lion's brood' and say of



them that he reared them up to be 'the destruction of the Roman empire'. We shall hear of three, Hannibal, Hasdrubal, and Mago, in the course of this book. This Hasdrubal then is Hamilcar's son-in-law. *meruit*: this word is usually applied to soldiers earning their pay and so serving on campaigns; *stipendia*, 'pay,' is understood. Here it is used in the less common sense of an officer 'serving'.

## II

21. *praetorium*: properly the tent of the Roman general, so the head quarters of the legion: the word is used here as if the military customs of the Romans and Carthaginians were the same. So too *imperator* in the next line, properly a Roman commander-in-chief.

22. *clamore*, abl. of manner. *L. G.* 121 (*k*).

24. *prolatare*: the pres. infin. is used after verbs of resolving, wishing, beginning, ceasing. It is called the pro-lative infin. because it carries on (*profert*) the construction and completes the sense of the main verb: *L. G.* 273. Cf. *inferre statuit*.

25. *Saguntinis*, dat. Many verbs compounded with prepositions take the dative with indir. obj. Saguntum was a Greek colony in alliance with Rome, and therefore, though Hannibal had not broken the agreement with the Romans, which forbade him to advance north of the Ebro, he was practically declaring open war against them.

26. *dum*, 'while,' takes the pres. indic. even when referring to past time. *L. G.* 147.

27. *summa vi*, abl. of manner. *L. G.* 121 (*k*).

28. *ingressus*, perf. partic.

30. *vineas*: a kind of movable penthouse or shed built to shelter besiegers when attacking a town to undermine the walls: it was pushed forward on rollers and was covered with raw hides so as not to catch fire.

31. *arietes*: battering-rams made of long beams with metal ends, (originally a ram's head of brass,) to beat down walls. Some were carried by soldiers, others were swung backwards and forwards on a balance. *moenibus*, dative. *constituit*: see note on *prolatare*, l. 24.

32. *arietibus*, abl. of the instrument. *L. G.* 120 (*c*).

34. *nocte*, abl. of time when: *L. G.* 101. This new wall was built crescent-shaped behind the part that had been battered down.

35. *ruinis*, abl. of cause. *L. G.* 121 (*f*).

36. *oppidani*: as we shall see later, some of the Saguntines, as some of the Capuans, preferred the death of freemen to the vengeance of their enemies.

37. *conferebant*: bring out in the translation the full force of continued action.

39. *turris*: this was the largest and most important tower on the wall.

40. *cohors*. Here again Livy applies a Roman military term to the Carthaginian army. The cohort was the tenth part of a legion; it contained six centuries or three maniples, nominally 600 men, usually about 360, as the legion though founded on a basis of sixty centuries (6,000 men) usually numbered about 3,600, for the century, which should be 100 soldiers, generally numbered about 60.

### III

46. *utres*. These were usually skins of goats, which were used in ancient times for carrying liquids, the head and legs being tightly fastened up: one of the hind legs was used as the neck of a bottle. Skins are still used so in the East. Here the Spaniards blew them out until they were inflated, then they piled their equipment on them and swam across the stream, pushing them in front and half resting on them. *caetras*: the round buckler of the Spanish troops.

47. *tranant*: observe the historic present: see *L. G.* 208; further instances follow below.

49. *iungunt* = *parant*: the rafts were made by 'joining' planks together, so *iungunt* is a suitable word.

51-4. *alii . . . alii*, 'some' . . . 'others'. *L. G.* 314.

56. *humo*, abl. of material. Hannibal's purpose was to trick the elephants into believing that they were crossing an ordinary bridge. *ut* is final.

57. Note the difference between *solum* and *solum*.

58. *altera*: here as often = *secunda*.

58-59. *quae . . . traiceret*: the relative is final; this is practically equal to an *ut* final, but is more idiomatic, i.e. the relative is used in place of *ut* (in order that) to introduce a final sentence with the subjunctive: the relative follows the rules of an ordinary relative sentence: lit. 'which should cross . . .', translate 'in order to cross . . .' or 'to cross . . .': *L. G.* 283. The second raft was only secured temporarily to the stationary one until the elephants had

crossed on to it: it was then unmoored and towed across the river.

61. *alteram*, sc. *rātem*.

62. *navibus*, abl. of instrument. *L. G.* 120 (c).

65. *aquae*, the objective genitive: 'the fear felt for the water.' *L. G.* 128.

67. *incolumes*: this is the predicative use of the adjective; translate adverbially, 'in safety.' Cf. *L. G.* 367.

#### IV

70. *Fabium et alios*, in apposition to *legatos*. Some believe that this is Quintus Fabius Maximus who was afterwards appointed dictator. *qui*, the final relative: *L. G.* 283. Remember the double meaning of *legatus*, 'lieutenant,' 'ambassador.'

71-2. *quod . . . parturit*: *quod* refers to the unexpressed object of *pariat*.

72. *pariat* expresses a wish, the so-called 'optative' subjunctive. *L. G.* 198 (d).

73. *sinu facto*, ablative absolute: *L. G.* 123. Do not translate 'a fold having been made', but 'he made a fold and . . .'. This construction is closely connected with the abl. of attendant circumstances. It is called absolute, because it is independent in construction of the rest of the sentence. The phrase consists of a subst. or pronoun in the abl. joined to a participle or another subst. in agreement with it. *porta rupta*, 'the gate having been broken,' *Caesare duce*, 'Caesar being general,' *his dictis*, 'these things having been said': these phrases should be translated into better and freer English, 'when the gate had been broken in,' 'under the command of Caesar,' 'after saying this.' The abl. absol. is often temporal, *regnante Augusto*, 'during the reign of Augustus. *inquit*: notice the position of this verb: it comes after the first or second word of the speech.

74. *vobis*, dat. of advantage. *L. G.* 117 (a). *utrum* refers to *bellum* neuter and *pacem* feminine. *L. G.* 219 (2).

78. *sinu effuso*, abl. abs. So *quo dicto* in the following line: split *quo* into *et eo* 'and when this was said', or 'and when he had said this'.

80. *qui*, final relative.

81. *donis*, abl. of means or instrument: remember *donis* means 'bribes' as well as 'gifts'.

83. *milia*. This word is a subst. in the plural and an adj.

in the sing., therefore *milia* is followed by the genitive, as in English, 'thousands of men,' while *mille* agrees with its subst. *mille pedites, mille peditum, a mille peditibus*. *L. G.* 165 (a). 1.

88. *torrida*: originally 'dried up' by heat, so 'wrinkled', 'shrivelled' by cold. *frigore, gelu*, abl. of cause.

90. *impedire*: for the infin. see note on *prolatum*. l. 24.

91. *insidiis*, abl. of means. This word, though used in the plural, has a singular meaning.

## V

92. *die*, abl. of time when. *L. G.* 101. *perventum est*: notice the impersonal use = *pervenit*: very common in phrases such as *pugnatum est*. *L. G.* 39. 80.

93. *biduum*, acc. of duration of time: *L. G.* 101. With *stativa* sc. *castra*.

94. With *data* sc. *est*.

95. *progredi coepit*: see note on *prolatum*, l. 24. *multo*, abl. of measure. *L. G.* 121 (g).

98. *ventum est*: see note on *perventum est*, l. 92 above.

99. *lapsu*, abl. of cause. *L. G.* 121 (l). *mille*, the genitive of the adj. agreeing with *peditum*, which depends on *altitudinem*.

103. *caedunt*, historic present; cf. *tranant*, l. 47. *arboribus* . . . , abl. abs.

105. *aceto*, abl. of instrument. Some consider that this was the sour wine, *posca*, drunk by the soldiers (as in the New Testament where the soldiers dipped the sponge in vinegar, in which passage the soldier's wine is certainly meant). Calcareous rocks or limestone would certainly be affected by acid, though whether heat would add to the effect of the acid or not is doubtful. Most of the authorities agree in regarding the story as apocryphal, and due to the wish of the historians to magnify the inventiveness of Hannibal and the difficulty of crossing the Alps.

107. *molliunt*, 'soften'; so here 'reduce by zigzag windings', as, for instance, the St. Gothard railway. *ut non possent*, consecutive subj. *L. G.* 199 (b). 145.

110. *triduo*, abl. of time within which. *L. G.* 237. *de-sensum est*, impersonal as *perventum est*.

111. *consul*: one of the two magistrates at the head of the state with equal power in military, religious, and legal matters. This dual office was invented to remove the dangers of a monarchy.

112. *iaculatores*: these slingers were light-armed troops from the Balearic islands; their weapon was the sling (*funda*) with leaden bullets.

113. *in subsidiis*, 'in reserve.' Livy might have written *subsidiis*, the predicative dative 'for', or, 'as a reserve.' *frenatos*: the Spanish, or heavy-armed cavalry, used bits and bridles; the Numidians, or light-armed cavalry, did not (*infrenati*).

116. *circumvecti*: used here as perf. partic. deponent, sc. *equis*, 'riding round.'

117. *a tergo*: notice this use of *a tergo*, *a lateribus*, *a fronte*, 'in the rear,' 'wing,' 'van.' *L. G.* 348. note. Later we have *ex adverso*, *L.* 173, in a similar construction.

118. *auxit*: a singular verb with two singular subjects, *vulnus et periculum*. *L. G.* 217, note 1. *consulis* depends on *vulnus et periculum*, not on *pavorem*.

120. *armis et corporibus*, abl. of means.

121. *reduxit*, sc. *eum*, i.e. *consulem*. Livy adds that the consul was saved by the activity and bravery of his son, Publius Scipio Africanus, who afterwards won the battle of Zama. At this date he was hardly seventeen. The battle of the Ticinus was really little more than a magnified cavalry skirmish, and doubtless would have been glozed over by the Roman historians, had it not, as events proved, turned out to be the first of the long succession of Hannibal's victories over the Roman arms.

## VI

Scipio, though reluctant to fight again until he had recovered from the wound which he had received in the battle on the Ticinus, was overpersuaded by his more headstrong colleague, Sempronius, who had come with reinforcements from Sicily. The latter had won a slight advantage over the Carthaginians in a skirmish and was eager for an engagement.

123. *insidiis*, dat. of purpose. *L. G.* 117 (*f*). Translate 'suitable for . . .' *circumspectare*: see note on *prolutare*, *L.* 24.

128. *quibus*, abl. of means. Note the final use of the relative, 'in order that you may . . . by means of them.'

130. *brumae*, December, 218 B.C. *educti*, perf. partic. pass. *capto cibo*, abl. abs. Translate 'though they had not yet . . . the Romans had to plunge through the icy flood,

while Hannibal's troops, warm and well fed, with their muscles supple from rubbing in oil, waited for them on the further bank'.

132. *ignibus*, 'camp fires,' abl. abs. *misso*, i. e. from the commissariat department. Hannibal knew the value of the maxim of Napoleon, 'an army marches on its belly,' and was always watchful for the welfare of his men.

134. *capit, procedit*, historic presents.

135. *conserto* : observe the full force of *conserere*, to bind, plait, or knit together ; so of the interlocking of bodies (*manus conserere* = to fight hand to hand) at close quarters.

136. *a tergo* : see note on *a tergo*, l. 117.

138. *Romae*, locative. *L. G.* 105. *ut, consecutive. L. G.* 199 (b), 145.

139. *venturum esse*, acc. and infin. This construction is used after verbs of saying, thinking, believing, perceiving. *L. G.* 112.

140. *Romae*, locative again. *urbem* : *urbs* alone often means Rome, as we talk of going up to 'town', meaning London. So too the word *Stamboul*, the Turkish name for Constantinople, is really the Greek *εἰς τὴν πόλιν*, into the city, i. e. the chief city, which in the case of the Turks was Constantinople.

140. *ea hieme*, abl. of time when. *facta sunt* : though this is the passive of *facio*, do not translate 'were made'.

141-2. *bovem escendisse*, acc. and infin. after the impersonal *narratum est*. *contignationem* : the flooring of a house, whether the first, second, or third. These prodigies were invariably announced on the occasion of any great disaster, and were greatly dreaded by the superstitious Romans.

144. *sanguine*, abl. of means.

145. Notice *sudasse*, contracted for *sularisse*. *ardentes lapides* : these were probably meteors. They are especially frequent at the latter end of the year, and the battle of Trebia was fought in December.

148. *decemviri* : this was the board of ten officials to whose keeping the Sibylline books were entrusted. These three books (three out of the nine originally offered by the Sibyl of Cumae to King Tarquin) were always consulted (*audire*) in times of national perplexity and distress. The answers were sometimes ambiguous, but generally included an order to purify (*lustrare*) the city and offer sacrifices. The books were kept in the Capitol, but were destroyed by fire in 82 B.C., when fresh material was collected from



various sources. They were consulted up to a late date after the Christian era. *adire iussi sunt* : *iubeo* takes an acc. of the object, with an infin. following to explain what the command is. When *iubor*, the passive, is used, the acc. of the object is converted into a nominative subject and the infin. follows. *L. G.* 301.

150. *lustrata* : the *lustratio*, or purification, consisted in a procession in which victims were driven round the city and then sacrificed. *supplicatio* : a procession to the chief temples either to pray that disaster might be averted or to offer a public thanksgiving for a victory.

151. *religione* : not 'religion', but 'religious scruples' of having left some deity unpropitiated. Abl. of separation. *L. G.* 121 (a).

The battle of the Trebia was the complete rout of the Roman army and not, as the consuls tried to disguise it, a retreat. Ten thousand Romans did indeed cut their way through, sword in hand, but of the rest a mere remnant escaped. But the Roman senate determined to resist stoutly and new forces were levied.

## VII

152. *hibernis*, sc. *castris*, as with *stativa*, *l.* 93.

153. *Arnum* : this river, the modern Arno, flows through low-lying, swampy land into the sea at Pisa : wide inundations are still frequent. Hannibal wished to take the shortest route and avoid the Roman armies on the high roads.

158. *elephanto*, abl. of means. Hannibal had started his expedition with twenty-one elephants, but had lost some crossing the Alps. *unus*, predicative, 'the only one to'; cf. *primus*, 'the first to,' *solus*, and *ultimus*.

159. *umore gravante*, abl. abs. *altero oculo capitur*, lit. 'is impaired, mutilated in the one of his two eyes', i.e. 'loses an eye'. *oculo*, abl. of part concerned : so we have *auribus captus*, 'deaf.' *capitur*, historic pres.

161. *cum . . . emersisset* : *cum* meaning 'when' takes a subj. if the sense requires an imperf. or pluperf. tense. *L. G.* 144.

162. *suis recreatis*, abl. abs.

163. *insidiis*, dative after *nota*. The Trasimene lake is shallow and comes close up to the crescent of mountains.

leaving only a narrow pass at each end, but a wider space in the centre between the two passes.

164. *subit*, 'comes close up to.'

168. *ut*, final. *ubi intravissent*: Livy uses the subj. to express the uncertainty of the time.

169. *equitatu*, *lacu*, *montibus*, abl. of means.

171. *inexplorato*, a concise abl. abs., that is, a participle in the abl. without a substantive agreeing: this usage passes imperceptibly into an adverbial use: translate 'without scouting'. *certa luce*, abl. abs.

173. *ex adverso*: for this phrase and the following *a tergo*, see note on *a tergo*, l. 117, and *L. G.* 355.

177. *conspecti*, perf. part. pass. with *Poeni*.

179. *pugnantium*: the pres. partic. is sometimes used in Latin as an ordinary substantive, 'the combatants.' *adstantes* = οἱ παρόντες, 'the bystanders.' Cf. l. 490, *pugnantes*, *fugientes*. *ut nemo*, consecutive subj.: *L. G.* 314 (*d*). The perfect subj. is looked upon as expressing a single result at once achieved and not spread over a space of time. The happening of the earthquake was an actual fact, for cities were overwhelmed and rivers diverted in Italy and Gaul.

180. *tres horas*, acc. of duration of time.

181. *pars fugiunt*: notice the use of the plural verb with a singular collective noun; it is a natural sense-construction. *L. G.* 216, and note.

182. *hi*, 'these,' 'the latter,' opposed to *illi*, 'those,' 'the former.'

184. *eruptione*: often of a sally from a besieged city, here of a desperate charge.

In the battle of the Trasimene lake the Roman army was annihilated. The rash and unwary consul, Flaminius, lay dead with 16,000 on the field, 15,000 were captured, and Rome seemed to be at Hannibal's mercy. But the Carthaginian, realizing the worn-out condition of his men and the dangers of a prolonged siege to his undisciplined Gallic troops, turned away from Rome and recruited his army in the rich lands of Apulia.

### VIII

186. *Romae*, locative. *forum*, originally the market-place of a town. In Rome the Forum Romanum was the centre of their national life and politics: it was surrounded by temples and law courts, and was the very hub of empire.



There were other fora also, the cattle and the vegetable markets.

188. *quae esset*, the subj. is used in indirect questions. *L. G.* 200 (b), 202.

189. *multo*, abl. of measure: *L. G.* 121 (g). *praetor*: this official was the next below the consuls (one of whom at this moment was dead and the other was absent from Rome with his army); his duties were chiefly legal and in the law courts: sometimes he was appointed to govern a province.

190. *pugna magna*, abl. of manner. Notice the laconic terseness of the announcement.

191. *dictator*: the dictator was a special officer with supreme command over all officials and citizens appointed at any great crisis to secure the safety of the State. He held his power only for six months. He nominated his own lieutenant, *magister equitum*, who had complete power in his absence.

192. *praedixit ut*: for *ut* after verbs of command see *L. G.* 301.

194. *constituit conserere*: see note on *prolatare*, l. 24.

195. *sed potius*, 'but rather,' 'preferably.' *sequi*, *lacersere*, *intercipere*: for the explanation of asyndeton (*ἀσύνδeton*, I do not bind together) see *L. G.* 183. The Latin usage is to connect every phrase with a conjunction, or to leave the phrases entirely unconnected.

196. *sedendo et cunctando*, abl. of the gerund. For the use of the gerund see *L. G.* 135, 138, 278. *sedeo* is used of an army remaining inactive, or at least not assuming the aggressive.

199. *cum monstratus esset*: see on *cum*, l. 161. *ager* = *praedium*.

200. *uni ei*, dat., agreeing with *praedio* after a verb of sparing. *L. G.* 118 (c).

201. *occulti pacti*: a secret bargain between Hannibal and Fabius, which should guarantee inaction on the part of the latter and the sparing of his estate by the former as a reward. Fabius, however, sold the estate to pay the ransom of Roman prisoners and so defeated Hannibal's object.

203. *frustrari*, prolative infin.

204. *nocte*, abl. of time when.

206. *virgae*: the brushwood was made up into faggots. *cornibus*, the dat. after *praeligo*. *L. G.* 118 (b).

207. *boum*: notice the contracted form. *L. G.* 163 (a). *multos*, predicative, 'in large numbers.'

208. *ad*, 'about,' 'to the number of.' *L. G.* 320.  
 209. *silentio*, abl. of manner.  
 210. *signo dato*, *accensis cornibus*, abl. abs.  
 212. *stimulabat*, sing. verb after a double subject. *L. G.*  
 217, note 1.  
 213. *Romanis*, dat. of disadvantage. *L. G.* 117 (*a*).  
 214. *praesidio*, abl. of place whence, governed by *ex* in the verb. Fabius Maximus, in spite of the unpopularity which he incurred by steadily dogging Hannibal's footsteps and allowing him to ravage and plunder and refusing to meet him in open battle, gave Rome the necessary respite, while her fresh forces were being trained and accustomed to the presence of the dreaded foe.

## IX

- 219-20. *rapidus consiliis*, *lingua immodicus*, abl. of respect. *L. G.* 121 (*f*).  
 221. *pro*: here 'instead of'. *cunctatore*: Fabius Maximus was nicknamed Cunctator, 'the loiterer,' in derision, but when his policy was appreciated at its true value, he retained it as a title of honour. His own soldiers nicknamed him 'Hannibal's lackey'.  
 222-3. *utrum . . . haberent*, the subj. of the indirect question. *L. G.* 200 (*b*), 202. *diebus alternis*, abl. of time. Fabio, dat. after *placet*. Fabius saw that if the command was held alternately, the result would be that on one day the Roman army would be inactive, and on the next recklessly exposed to danger.  
 224. *dividere*, prolative infin.  
 225. Minucio, Fabio, dat. of the recipient. Notice the plural verb with a composite subject. *L. G.* 217.  
 228-9. *se . . . captaturum*: the construction after *spero* is usually the acc. and future infin., sometimes the periphrasis *fore ut* with the subjunctive is used. *L. G.* 381.  
 230. *tantum*: remember the meaning of *tantum*, 'only,' lit. 'so little', for *tantus* means 'so much' and 'so little.' *dimidium virium*: partitive genitive. *L. G.* 129 (*b*), 366. For Fabius had now only two legions instead of four.  
 231. *insidiis*, abl. of means.  
 232. *vicisset*, *tulisset* for the rules for conditional sentences see *L. G.* 394. This particular class comes under 394 (*c*), 2.

234. *iungamus*, the optative use of the subj. which expresses a wish. *L. G.* 198 (*d*). *parentem*, because Fabius by saving him had virtually given him another life. So Cicero was called *Pater patriae*, when he crushed the conspiracy of Catiline.

236. *vasa*, i. e. *impedimenta*, the soldiers' baggage and utensils.

239. *dextrae*, sc. *manus*, as a pledge of reconciliation. *laetus*, predicative: the reconciliation marked the day as one of good omen.

## X

242. *movere*, prolative infin. *Cannae*: notice the absence of *ad* and *ab* with the names of towns after verbs of motion to and departure from: *L. G.* 102-3. *qua*: the Romans had vast magazines at *Cannae*, but had left them quite inadequately guarded.

244. *Paulus et Varro*: Aemilius Paulus had a brilliant career behind him: he was elected from the aristocratic party to counterbalance the rash character of the plebeian Varro.

245. *bina castra*: notice with words used in the plural with a singular meaning the distributive (*bina*) numeral and not the cardinal (*duo*) is used: so *trinae literae*, 'three dispatches,' but *tres literae*, 'three letters of the alphabet.' *L. G.* 165 (*c*).

246. *ut*, final. *aquatoribus*, especially necessary at *Cannae* owing to the hot and dusty climate.

248. *a tergo*: see note on *a tergo*, l. 117. Hannibal was always ready to snatch any advantage in the lie of the ground and the condition of the weather. The mist and fog at *Trasimene* had helped his plan of battle considerably; at the *Trebia* the snow and rain had beaten in the faces of the Romans. Notice the idiomatic fut. partic. *pugnaturum*.

250. *pugnam conserere*: see note on *conserto*, l. 135.

252. *alternis*, abl. plur. (sc. *vicibus*) used as an adverb, cf. *diebus alternis*, l. 222. When both consuls were at the seat of war it was the custom for them to take the chief command on alternate days: so the arrangement was quite different from that between Fabius and Minucius, which was unprecedented.

254. *signum proposuit*: this was done by hanging out

the *vexillum*, a red flag, before the general's tent as a signal for battle.

255. *invite sequente* : he was unwilling to take part in the battle, but followed as his duty to his colleague and his country demanded.

257. *laevum cornu* : the allied cavalry were stationed in front of the infantry.

264. *Galli, Hispani, Afri* : the Africans, Hannibal's choicest infantry, were on the right and left of the Gauls and Spaniards, who were in the centre, and were intended to stiffen them.

265. *cornibus sinistro . . . dextro*, construction according to sense : so too the plural *præcerant* with its composite subject. *L. G.* 217.

267. *utrique parti*, dat. of advantage.

## XI

270. *primo*, adverbial abl. *manus conserunt* : cf. note on *conserto*, l. 135.

271. *cornu dextro*, abl. of place.

272. *pedestre*, predicative. *equis confertis*, abl. abs.

273. *equo*, dative after *detrahebat*. *L. G.* 118 (b).

276. *cuneum* : the wedge-shaped, convex centre of the Carthaginians was driven back by the serried ranks of the Roman legions until it became concave : this was their death-trap, for then the wings of heavy-armed Africans wheeled inwards and enveloped them, at first on the flanks and afterwards by extending their wings in the rear also.

279. *cornua extendendo*, abl. of manner. For the use of the gerund see *L. G.* 138, 278.

281. *fraudo* : some Numidian troops pretended to desert to the Romans and to disarm, but they retained swords hidden in their clothing. They were received by the Romans and placed in the rear : they waited for the critical moment, then snatched up shields from the heaps of dead and fell on the Roman rear.

285. *Afris*, dat. after *adiungit*. Take *fessis* with *Afris*.

286. *caede*, abl. of cause, depending on *fessis*.

287. *fugere*, historic infin. *L. G.* 276. 'Began to . . .' Livy probably underrates the slain : 20,000 were taken prisoners in the battle or after. The Roman army had consisted of about 80,000 men, the Carthaginian about 30,000.

290. *pugna Cannensis*. Notice the Latin preference for adjectives, to avoid one substantive depending on another; cf. *Alliensi cladi*, 'battle of Allia,' 390 B.C., in which the Romans were annihilated by the Gauls and Rome was left at the mercy of the invading barbarians. It was always held as a day of ill omen (*dies ater*) in the calendar.

Hannibal, who had lost 6,000 men in the battle, was still reluctant to march on Rome; he knew well his powerlessness to attack the mighty walls of the city, and that at his presence every citizen would become a soldier: moreover, he had no siege train. He therefore resolved first to rouse the Italian states and then attack Rome with all Italy at his back. At this point Mr. Bosworth Smith sums up Hannibal's successes: 'Four times over, he had now measured his sword with the future conquerors of the world, and each time he had been victorious, and that too in an ever-ascending series of successes. At the Ticinus he first met the Roman cavalry, and it was their hasty retreat from the field of battle which alone saved them from a rout. At the Trebia, however the consul might try to disguise it, it was not retreat at all, but a total rout. At the Trasimene, it was neither defeat nor rout, it was the extermination of an army. At Cannae it was the extermination, not of one but of two armies, and each of them was twice its usual size. This was the pinnacle of Hannibal's success, and a pinnacle indeed it was.'

## XII

291. *Hannibali victori*, dative after *inquit*. *victori*, in apposition.

292. *ratus*, perf. partic. deponent; turn by 'who thought ...'. *non cessandum esse*, the impersonal construction of the gerund (*L. G.* 142), with the infinitive after *ratus*. *equite*, lit. 'horseman', used collectively for 'cavalry'.

293. *ad urbem*, i.e. *Romam*. *die quinto*, abl. of time when.

294. *epulaberis*, of an important and sumptuous banquet. *Maharbal* means the great occasion will need to be celebrated by a great feast. *Maharbal's* views on the cautious policy of Hannibal probably reflect the general opinion of the Carthaginian army, and in a minor degree resemble the verdict of Minucius on Fabius.

295. *cum*, partly causal, partly temporal. *L. G.* 144.

296. *omnia*: here a euphemistic expression for 'common

sense'. *eidem*, dative after *dederunt*. *scis*, 'you know how to . . .'. *vincere* completes the sense of *scis*.

298. *victoriae*, objective genitive. *L. G.* 128. *Carthaginem*: see on *Cannas*, l. 242.

301. *esset*: all subordinate clauses in reported speech are put into the subjunctive: *L. G.* 93-4, 201. With *unus dictator*, *sc. esset*. *pugnasse*, contracted for *pugnarissee*.

302. *ducenta milia*, object after *occidisse*. With *quinquaginta*, *sc. milia hostium*.

304. *effundi*: the infin. depends upon *iussit*. *anulos aureos*: these gold rings were worn only by the Roman knights, and so the three bushels of them implied the slaughter of a vast number of men of rank and wealth at *Cannae*.

305. *tantus . . . ut*, consecutive sentence. *tres modios*: the *modius* contained two gallons or one peck.

307. *quo*, used instead of *ut* in final sentences which contain a comparative (*quo = ut eo*, 'in order that by that the more . . .'): see *L. G.* 199 (a), 365. *mitterent*, indirect command: *L. G.* 200 (c). 'Let them . . .'. Up to now no assistance in men, pay, or supplies had been sent to Hannibal from Carthage, for there was a powerful party in the senate who were desirous of peace, chiefly because they were jealous of the Barcine family who invariably won renown in its military undertakings. This faction was headed by Hanno.

308. *victorem*, practically adjectival here. Cp. such expressions as Vergil's *bellator equus* and *lupi raptores* and Euripides' *ὁπλίτης στρατός*, &c.

310. *Tum Hanno*, *sc. respondit*. Hanno's argument is that Hannibal could not have asked for more even if he had been defeated.

315. *mittere*, prolative infin.

316. *Numidarum*: these light armed Numidian cavalry were of the greatest value to Hannibal in scouting, foraging and harassing the enemy.

317. With *quattuor* *sc. milia*.

### XIII

318. *monebant*, *moneo ut . . .*, 'I advise . . . that . . .', *moneo* with infin. 'I warn that . . .'. *deserta Italia*, abl. abs. This was the last resource of the desperate.

320. *Scipio iuvenis*: the young Scipio who had rescued his father at the battle of the Ticinus.

322. *civem . . . deserere*, acc. and infin. after *patiar*.



323. *in verba iurate*, to swear with certain words, to take a prescribed form of oath. *iuraverit*, fut. perf. where the English idiom uses the future simple.

324. *sciat*, *L. G.* 198 (*e*), jussive or hortative.

325. *Scipioni*, i. e. to the guidance of Scipio.

326. *Cannensem*: see on *pugna Cannensis*, l. 290.

327. *Capuam*: see on *Cannas*, l. 242. Capua lay in the centre of the most fertile land in Italy then as now. The result was that the Campanians were luxurious and enervated.

330. *haec*, 'the latter'; opposite to *ille*, 'that,' 'the former.'

332. *perierunt*, = passive of *perdo*; cf. ἀποκτείνω, 'I kill,' and its passive ἀποθνήσκω, 'I die,' or 'I am killed.'

333. *Campani*: the inhabitants of Capua, the capital, and the province Campania.

334. *vesci corporibus*: *vesci*, as certain other verbs, governs the abl. *L. G.* 124.

335. *docuit*, followed by the infin.; cf. *scio*, followed by the infin., l. 296. Livy is always ready to impute any villainy to the Carthaginians, whether treachery, or, as here, cannibalism.

336. *dominos*, predicative.

337. *senatus*, i. e. the town council at Capua.

338. *obviam ire*, followed by the dative: lit. 'to go into the way of', 'to meet.'

340. *Campanis*, dative.

342. *praeposuissent*, lit. 'placed in front,' 'preferred.' For the subj. see *L. G.* 297. In virtual oratio obliqua, 'because (as he said) . . . ' It is practically oratio obliqua. *pollicetur* . . . fore: the fut. infin. is required after verbs of promising: *L. G.* 381. *Italiae*, dat. of the recipient.

344. *Capuae*, locative.

345. *luxuria* . . . , abl. of cause.

346. *modestia*, the self-restraint of well disciplined soldiers. *languescebant*, a plural verb after a composite subject. Capua, as the most important city in Italy after Rome, was naturally ambitious, and partly through fear of Hannibal and still more through jealousy of Rome, was ready to espouse the cause of an enemy of Rome. The easy terms granted by Hannibal made the Capuans the more disposed to welcome the Carthaginians.

#### XIV

347. *sperabat*: observe the Latin idiom in tenses expressing continued action, *diu spero*, I have long been hoping

and am still hoping; *diu sperabam*, I had long been hoping and was still hoping.

350. *petierunt*, the contracted perfect. Observe the phrase *certiorem facere*, lit. 'to make more certain', 'to inform,' and its passive *certior factus sum*, 'I have been informed,' sc. Hannibalem as direct object of *fecerunt* with *certiorem* in agreement.

351. *quibus*, abl. of means: the relative is final; see on *quae traiceret*, l. 59.

353. *venandi cupidus*: for *cupidus* with the genitive of the gerund see *L. G.* 278; cf. 129 (*f*). *egredi . . . coepit*, prolative infin.

354. *in urbem*, i. e. Tarentum. *custodibus*, dative. *portulae*, a sally or postern gate, not the chief gate of the city, *porta*.

355. *praedae*, partitive genit. *L. G.* 129 (*b*).

356. *sibilo audito*, abl. abs.: the signal of his return after hunting.

357. *tum*, i. e. when the guards were quite accustomed to Philemenus' nocturnal entry.

358. *ad urbem*: *ad*, 'to the neighbourhood of . . .'. The Numidians lay in ambush till the moment when the signal should be given.

360. *aperitur*, historic present.

362. *porta*, the great gate was broken down to facilitate the more rapid entry of the Carthaginian troops and to ensure it not being closed again so as to entrap them.

364. *convocatos allocutus*: do not translate 'addressed the Tarentines having been summoned', but see ways of turning into good English, *L. G.* 317.

365. *domum*: *ad* is not used with *domum*: *L. G.* 102 and note.

366. *se reciperet*, 'withdraw oneself'; cf. French *se retirer*. The subj. is due to the sentence being an indirect command: *L. G.* 200 (*c*), so too *inscriberet*.

367. *quae essent inscriptae*: the subj. is due to the sentence being a subordinate clause in oratio obliqua: *L. G.* 201: see on *essent*, l. 301. The device of sparing the houses that were marked recalls the marking of the doorposts by the Israelites at the time of the first Passover in the book of Exodus. *direptum iri*, the infin. of the principal clause in oratio obliqua after *allocutus*. For the explanation of the fut. infin. pass. see *L. G.* 137. Lit. 'that it is being gone (*iri*, impers. pass. there-is-a-going) to plunder (*direptum* is the supine in *um* after verbs of motion) the houses'.



369. *ad oppugnandam arcem*, the acc. of the gerundive after *ad*. If the verb is transit. the gerundive is more frequently used than the gerund.; it agrees with the object as an adj. and takes the number and gender of the object, but the object is drawn into the case of the gerund. *L. G.* 139, 279.

370. *cum*: for *cum* causal with the subj. cf. *cum*, l. 295. *tam . . . ut non . . . posset*, consecutive subj., *L. G.* 145-6. Observe *oppugnare*, 'to attack by storm,' *expugnare*, 'to take by storm.'

371. *intercipere*, prolative infin.

372. *Tarentinis*, dat. Hannibal had not the time, nor his impetuous soldiery the patient perseverance, to settle down to a protracted blockade.

374. *hiberna*, sc. *castra*. The bait which attracted Hannibal to Tarentum was partly the wealth of the city and its jealousy of Rome, but still more its fine harbour, which he could use for communication with Carthage. The lax vigilance of the Roman commander and garrison assured him of an easy entrance into the town, but all his efforts to take the strong citadel to which the Romans fled were unavailing, and though the garrison was closely blockaded it still commanded the harbour, which was thereby rendered useless to the Carthaginian. Later in the war the Romans recovered the whole of Tarentum.

## XV

375. *vertere*, prolative infin.

376. *ob defectionem*, of course to the Carthaginians.

378. *qui peterent*: *qui* final relative.

379. *peditum equitumque*, partitive genit. depending on *delectis*. *L. G.* 129 (b).

382. *quos*: governed by the *per* in the compound verb and by *elicere*. The Roman armies were too strong for Hannibal to break his way through to relieve Capua and too astute to risk a battle with that fateful commander.

383. *Romam*: see on *Cannas*, l. 242. *petere*, prolative infin. *sperabat*: for the construction of the fut. infin. which follows cf. *se . . . captaturum*, l. 228.

384. *si . . . esset*: a subordinate clause in virtual oratio obliqua after *sperabat*; see note on *praeposuissent*, l. 342.

385. *omissuros*, i. e. abandon the siege of.

386. *stativa*, sc. *castra*.

387. *ut*, final.

390. *revocare*, prolative infin.

392-4. *tam . . . ut . . . veniret*, consecutive subj. *magni pretii*, genitive of price : *L. G.* 120 (*b*), note 2. *magni*, *parvi*, *tanti*, &c. are locatives, but as they resembled the genitives, the Latins on false analogy used other genitives, *pluris* and *minoris*, or as here added *pretii* the genitive in false agreement with *magni* the locative.

394. *veniret*, from *veneo* (= passive of *vendo*). 'be offered for sale' : from *venus* or *venum* (selling, sale) *eo* (I go), I go to sale.

395. *tabernas argentarias*, lit. the shops of the money-changers (not the silversmiths), i. e. the banks, which lined the north and west side of the forum.

396. *quae essent*, subj. in virtual oratio obliqua. *venire* as in the preceding lines : the infin. depends on *iussit*.

397. *nihil efficere posse* : the whole march on Rome had been merely a piece of bluff, for Hannibal knew well that he was too weak to attack the city. He had only hoped that the Senate and people would be terrified into recalling the armies from Capua, which would relieve that town, but the Romans stood firm as they always did when at bay.

399. *multo*, abl. of measure.

400. *quidam senatores* : some Capuan senators preferred a voluntary death to the mercy or vengeance of the angry Romans, imitating the example of the Saguntine nobles.

401. *veriti*, perf. partic. deponent.

402. *vino et epulis*, abl. of means. *mentes* is the object after *recreaverant*.

404. *Fulvium* : this was at the battle of Herdonea, 210 B.C., in Apulia.

The loss of Capua was a severe blow to the Carthaginian cause, as it showed the inability of Hannibal to protect all his allies : also the severe punishment meted out to the city warned other towns of the danger they ran if they deserted Rome in favour of the Carthaginians. Hannibal now felt that he must make an effort to counteract the Roman successes, and in 208 B.C. he struck a heavy blow by the defeat and death of the two consuls, Marcellus and Crispinus, in Lucania.

## XVI

407. *congressus*, i. e. in action. Marcellus had repulsed Hannibal from the walls of Nola, 216 B.C., while Hannibal

in a three days' battle at Canusium, 209 B.C., gained a partial victory over Marcellus, both sides suffering severely.

413. *manu*, 'a band,' as we say 'with a handful of men'.

415. *a tergo*, as in l. 117.

417. *lancea*, abl. of instrument. *L. G.* 120 (c). *periit*, the usual contracted form for *perivit*. *alter*, the second consul Crispinus died shortly afterwards from the effect of his wound. For the use of *alter* see on *altero oculo*, l. 159.

419. *anulis*, the gold signet ring : abl. after *potitus*. *L. G.* 124.

421. *ne quem . . . conaretur*, final subj. For *ne quis* see *L. G.* 314 (d).

422. *errore*, abl. of cause. *signi*, subjective genit. depending on *errore*, the forged seal would delude them.

423. *qui referrent*, final relative.

424. *ne crederent*, indirect command in oratio obliqua. *L. G.* 200 (c). *literis*, dat. after *credere*. *L. G.* 118 (c).

427. *Salapiam* : see note on *Cannas*, l. 242.

428. *Salapitani*, the men of Salapia ; cf. *Saguntini*, *Tarentini*. Parse *sensere*.

430. *primis . . .*, abl. abs. Besides equipping the troops with Roman arms he put in the van some Roman deserters, so as to deceive the citizens into the belief that the consul, Marcellus, was coming.

431. *imperatum est*, impersonal.

432. *ut : ut* is the construction after *impero*, the infin. after *iubeo*.

433. *catractam* : a portcullis in the gateway which could be raised or lowered by chains. Notice the graphic historic presents.

434. *sescentis ingressis*, abl. abs. The citizens did not wish to admit too many of the enemy for fear of being overpowered.

435. *magno sonitu*, abl. of manner. *L. G.* 121 (k).

436. *saxis pilisque*, abl. of instrument.

438. *sua fraude captus*, i. e. hoist with his own petard. *abiit*, the usual contracted form for *abivit*.

As Fabius from his defensive tactics was called 'the shield of Rome', so Marcellus from his offensive tactics was called 'the sword of Rome'. Hannibal gazed on his dead foe and said 'there lies a good soldier but a bad general', and ordered the body to be honourably burned. Still even his minor successes and indecisive engagements with the great

Carthaginian win him at least the credit of partially checking Hannibal and of giving the Romans time to gather strength.

## XVII

439. *Hasdrubal*: the Carthaginian senate had authorized him to collect reinforcements and go to Italy to assist Hannibal. His winter quarters had been in Spain.

441. *literis*, 'a dispatch': observe the difference of meaning between *litera* and *literae*. On these six horsemen practically the fate of Rome depended: they succeeded in passing through Italy from north to south, but were captured almost at the last moment as they followed Hannibal's rapid movements from place to place.

442. *dum . . . sequuntur*: for *dum* with the pres. indic. see note on *dum*, l. 26.

446. *ratus non morandum esse*: cf. note on the construction of *ratus non cessandum esse*, l. 292.

447. *statuit*: this was a bold move on the part of Claudius, first because he would be leaving Hannibal unopposed, secondly because he had been entrusted with the defence of southern Italy by the Senate, and it was unprecedented for a consul to leave his province. In this case, however, the event justified his decision. But he took care that the Senate should not hear of his plan until he had already started. *maximis itineribus*, 'by forced (lit. very long) marches': abl. of manner. Livius was the consul who had the task of defending the north of Italy.

449. *praemittit*: Claudius took the greatest precautions to ensure the success and rapidity of his march. *omnes*, subject.

450. *commeatus*, object.

452. *multum terroris ac tumultus*, partitive genit. *L. G.* 129 (*b*).

453. *volutabant*, i. e. *secum*, in their own minds. *quantae . . . fuissent*, subj. of indirect question. For *cum* with subj. see note on *cum . . . emersisset*, l. 161.

455-7. *duo bella . . . esse*, oratio obliqua after *volutabant*.

456. *duos prope Hannibales*: *prope* qualifies the exaggeration *duos Hannibales*, but the Romans feared Hasdrubal almost as much as Hannibal.

458. *duxit inter . . .*, as though the population of town and country lined their march, uttering prayers and praises.

461. *ut . . . esset*, the usual construction of *ut* with the subj. after verbs of praying and wishing : *L. G.* 301. *illis*, dat. of advantage.

463. *sumere . . . ire*, graphic historic infin. in order to emphasize the hurried march. See on *fugere*, l. 287. They ate as they marched along. *diem ac noctem*, acc. of duration of time.

465. *Livii castra*, in Umbria, south of the Metaurus. *clam*, adverbial.

466. *statim* : though advised to give his soldiers time to recover, Claudius wisely insisted on the necessity of surprising Hasdrubal and of then returning at once to Hannibal before the Carthaginians had become aware of and taken advantage of his absence.

468. *antequam . . . cognosceret* : *antequam* is followed by the subj. when there is an idea of purpose expressed : it is closely akin to the final subj.

## XVIII

Hasdrubal had realized that the Romans had been reinforced and had endeavoured to retreat by night northwards into more friendly country, but his guides deserted in the darkness, and being unable to find a ford in the Metaurus he was obliged to remain on the south bank.

470. *vetera* : they were the well-worn arms of old campaigners, while Livius' troops were new : moreover they were stained with travel.

472. *maior solita*, sc. *multitudine*, abl. of comparison. *L. G.* 121 (c).

473. *bis cecinit* : in the camp of the consul Livius the trumpet sounded twice, indicating the presence of two consuls.

482. *duces ambo*, i. e. Hannibal and Livius : it was Livius' day of command, so he, not Claudius, is called *dux*.

484. *vetus miles peritusque*, in apposition to *Hispani*. Observe *miles* used collectively as soldiery.

486. *circumducit* : this brilliant move of Claudius, who was unable to dislodge the Gauls from their hilly position, decided the battle. He wheeled his men round, marched them behind the Roman rear to the left, then fell on the right and rear of the enemy.

490. *hortando*, *revocando*, abl. of gerund. *pugnantes*, *fugientes* : see note on *pugnantium*, l. 179.

491. *restituere*, prolative infin.

492. *cum* . . . *faveret*, partly causal, partly temporal. *L. G.* 144.

493. *concitato equo*, abl. abs. in *cohortem*, i. e. into the ranks of the Romans.

496. *dignum*, one of the adj. that take the abl. *L. G.* 125.

497. *eo bello*, abl. of time within which. *L. G.* 236, note 1 (2). *una acie*, abl. of place. *tantum hostium*, partitive genit. = *tot hostes*. Livy greatly exaggerates the number killed in order to enhance the glory of the Roman victory.

500. *ad*, 'about,' 'to the number of.' *L. G.* 320.

Hasdrubal's army was worn out with their night march and sleeplessness, many were cut down without resistance. 10,000 were killed and many were captured; besides, 4,000 Roman prisoners were released. All chance now of the conquest of Italy was gone, and Hannibal could do little more than annoy the Romans by his presence on Italian soil.

## XIX

502. *maximis itineribus*, abl. of manner, as in l. 447.

503. *stativa*, sc. *castris*.

504. *laetitia magna*, abl. of manner.

505. *iussit caput* . . . : this callous act of brutality is in accordance with the Roman character and invites unfavourable comparison with Hannibal's noble treatment of the corpse of Marcellus. The very words, *servatum cum cura*, increase the cold calculation of the deed.

511. *publico et familiari*: he felt that the cause of Carthage was lost and his brother's life sacrificed in vain.

514. *extremum Italiae angulum*, i. e. the toe of Italy.

515. *nescio an*: this is almost the only tribute paid by Livy to the real greatness of Hannibal. For years he had controlled a heterogeneous army and led them to victory.

516. *fuert*, subj. of indirect question after *nescio an*. *adversis rebus*, abl. abs. or abl. of attendant circumstances. *quam secundis*, after *quam* the same case and construction is required as before it. *L. G.* 257.

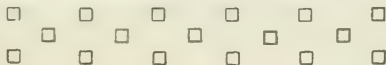
517. *exercitu*, abl. of means.

518. *colluvie*: perhaps this is rather exaggerated: Hannibal's army was mixed and contained poor material, but *colluvio*, 'dregs,' is a strong term: Livy of course means they were mere barbarians.

524. *multo*, abl. of measure. *post*, adverbial.

526. *quam celerrime*, a condensed expression for [*tam celeriter*] *quam celerrime*, *quam* having the meaning 'as', i. e.





but on this occasion it was drawn up as below—

□	□	□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□	□	□

with light-armed troops (*velites*) between the maniples; the *velites* could easily withdraw on the charge of the elephants, which would then naturally make for the open spaces and pass through the Roman line without inflicting serious damage.

554. *haudquaquam turbatis*: translate, 'without throwing into confusion . . . '.

556. *ab sinistro cornu*: for this use of *ab* cf. note on *a tergo*, l. 117.

557. Numidas: Scipio had seen the value of Hannibal's Numidian cavalry and had obtained large numbers of them. *vias patentes*, the gaps between the Roman maniples.

559. *primos*, predicative; translate adverbially, 'in front.'

560. *auxilia*, object to *instruxit* understood.

562. *circumdedit cornibus*: *cornibus* dative after verb compounded with a preposition; 'he placed the cavalry on the flanks.'

## XXI

564. *tubae*, the long straight trumpet of the Roman army.

565. *cecinerunt*, lit. 'sang', 'rang out,' so 'gave the signal'. *cano* is used intransit. as here, or transit. with *signum* as object.

565. *tantus . . . ut . . . verterentur*, consecutive subj.

566. *bestiarum*, partit. genit.

568. *elephantis*, dative of advantage.

570. *verterunt*, subject is *elephanti*.

571. *secunda acies*, sc. *Carthaginiensium*.

573. *et numero . . . et animo*, 'both . . . and': these are abl. of respect: *L. G.* 121 (*f*). The victory was doubtless largely due to the originality of the Roman general, who nullified Hannibal's advantage in elephants by drawing up his battle line on a new plan, and his advantage in light cavalry by himself employing the same Numidian cavalry in still larger numbers.

580. *Hannibal fugit*: Hannibal knew that his life was still of value to Carthage, as the terror of his name might enable him to secure easier terms of peace.

581. *in curia*: notice the application of a Roman term to a Carthaginian institution.

582. *esse*, 'was', 'lay in'.



583. *qui . . . peterent*, final relative.

585. *legibus suis*. (1) abl. of attendant circumstances, with *liberi* taken predicatively; or (2) abl. of respect, free in respect of their own laws. *viverent*, indirect command in oratio obliqua, as the following subjunctives are.

587. *talentum*, contracted gen. plur. depending on *milia*.

590. *ex superiore loco*, from the orator's tribunal or rostrum.

591. *populo irato*, abl. abs. *puer novem annorum*, see l. 1. In the year 238 B. C. and now it was 202 B. C., though he had left Italy in the preceding year.

594. *a puero*, 'from boyhood.'

595. *oportet doceatis*: the more usual construction after *oportet* is the infin., but the subjunctive with or without *ut* is also used. See *L. G.* 132, note 1.

The battle of Zama closed the second Punic War and Carthage was held in subjection for fifty years. But her enormous wealth and the fertility of her soil allowed her to recover very quickly. Hannibal set before himself the task of reorganizing the national finances and of breaking up the tyrannical power of the narrow oligarchy. This caused him great unpopularity and he was denounced at Rome as intriguing with Antiochus, king of Syria. He fled from Carthage to Syria 196-5 B. C.

## XXII

598. *Romanis*, 'to the Romans,' dat. of the recipient.

600. *Carthaginem*: see note on *Cannas*, l. 242.

602. *tempori fortunaeque*, dative after a verb of yielding to. *L. G.* 118 (c), note.

603. *urbe*, abl. after the preposition in *egressus*, as in the next line *Africa* is abl. after the preposition in *evasis*.

605. *navem solvit*, lit. 'looses the ship from the shore', i.e. 'sets sail'.

606. *prospero cursu*, abl. of manner. *Antiochiam*, as *Carthaginem* above.

607. *regem*, i.e. Antiochus.

608. *Ephesi*, locative. *L. G.* 105. *erat*, 'was,' 'was held.'

609. *apud*, 'at the court of.' *volutabat*, sc. *secum*, in his mind, as in l. 453. Antiochus was a proud king and wavered between his personal pride and fear of the Romans, for the Aetolians had appealed to him for assistance.

612. *ut . . . gereretur*, definitory or explanatory subjunctive.

613. **Ephesi**, locative as above. **Africanus** : the name or title given to Scipio in honour of his successes in Africa ; cf. 'Chinese' Gordon and the titles of honour, Kitchener of Khartoum, Roberts of Kandahar.

615. **aestimaret**, indirect question. *L. G.* 200 (b).

616. **parva manu**, abl. of means : for this meaning of *manus* see *manu*, l. 413. **quod fudisset**, the subj. of the subordinate clause in *oratio obliqua*. *L. G.* 201.

618. **poneret** : cf. *aestimaret*, l. 615.

619. **docuisset** : cf. *fudisset*, l. 617. **metari**, infin. after *docuisset* ; cf. *docuit resciri*.

620. **duceret**, lit. lead, so draw, deduce, here 'consider'.

622. **quid . . . diceret . . . vicisses**, 'what would you say . . . if you had . . . ?' Observe not *dixisset* 'what would you have said . . . ' but, 'what would you now be saying' : further, the act of conquering is here prior to the act of saying, therefore the act of conquering is put into the pluperfect. See *L. G.* 394 (c).

623. **tum vero me**, sc. *posuisset*.

Antiochus was completely defeated in 190 B. C. by the Romans and Hannibal fled to the court of Prusias who was at war with Eumenes, king of Pergamus ; but the Romans who were on the watch demanded his surrender. Prusias was too weak to resist, and Hannibal anticipated his fate by taking poison, 183 B. C.

### XXIII

629. **Flaminius**, the conqueror of Philip of Macedon, had pacified Greece and declared it free in 194 B. C., though really only so on the sufferance of Rome.

630. **suspectum**, predicative : *habeo suspectum*, 'I suspect.'

632. **ut gratificaretur**, final.

633. **occidendi Hannibalis**, the genitive of the gerundive dependent on *consilium*. *L. G.* 279.

634. **a primo . . .** ; a lit. 'from', i. e. 'after'.

636. **animo**, abl. of place ; cf. *aeger animi*, 'sick at heart,' locative.

638. **fugae**, (1) genitive of definition ; or (2) predicative dative.

639. **postquam est nuntiatum** : here *postquam* is followed by the indic. as the idea is purely temporal, and there is no sense of purpose.

640. **postico**, abl. of the road by which. **fugere**, prolativ. infin. **cum . . . sensisset**, causal. *L. G.* 144.

641. *venenum* : some authorities say that he carried the poison concealed in a ring ; a later Latin poet calls the ring 'the avenger of Cannae and of many a Roman life' : 'ille Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor anulus.'

643. *liberemus*, plural for singular. *cura*, abl. of separation. *L. G.* 121 (*a*).

644. *quando*, rare for *cum*, 'since.' *tardius*, the comparative adverb. *senis*, he was now sixty-three. Though the Romans pursued Hannibal to the death we must remember in their favour that he was still an open and professed enemy of Rome, and as such they were within their rights in demanding his surrender, and Hannibal was perhaps equally prudent, according to the moral views on life in that age, in choosing a voluntary death rather than to be dragged in triumph through the streets of Rome to the Capitol, where the same doom doubtless would have been his fate.

# LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

- a** or **ab**, prep., *from, by* : **a fronte**, *in front* : **a latere**, *on the flank*.
- abdū-co**, -**xi**, -**ctum**, 3, *lead away*.
- āb-eo**, -**īvi** or -**ii**, -**ītum**, -**ire**, *go away*.
- ab-nuo**, -**nui**, -**nuītum**, 3, *refuse*.
- abruptus**, adj., *steep, precipitous*.
- absterr-eo**, -**ui**, -**ītum**, 2, *frighten from, deter from*.
- ac** or **atque**, conj., *and*.
- accen-do**, -**di**, -**sum**, 3, *light, kindle*.
- ac-cīpio**, -**cēpi**, -**ceptum**, 3, *receive, accept*.
- ācerv-us**, -**i**, m., *heap*.
- ācēt-um**, -**i**, n., *vinegar, perh. rough, sour wine*.
- āci-es**, -**ēi**, f., *line of battle*.
- ad**, prep., *to, at, in the neighbourhood of* : *for the purpose of, with a view to, with the ger.* ; *about, up to, with numbers*.
- ādeo**, adv., *so, to such a degree*.
- ād-eo**, -**īvi** or -**ii**, -**ītum**, -**īre**, *approach, consult*.
- ādīt-us**, -**ūs**, m., *approach*.
- adiun-go**, -**xi**, -**ctum**, 3, *join to*.
- admirati-o**, -**ōnis**, f., *wonder, admiration*.
- admiror**, 1 dep., *wonder at, admire*.
- ad-mōveo**, -**mōvi**, -**mōtum**, 2, *move up to*.
- adōr-ior**, -**tus**, 4 dep., *approach, attack*.
- ad-sum**, -**fui**, -**esse**, *be present*.
- advent-us**, -**ūs**, m., *arrival*.
- adversus**, adj. : **adversae res**, *misfortune* : **ex adverso**, *in front, opposite*.
- adversus**, prep., *opposite, against*.
- aegre**, adv., *scarcely, with difficulty*.
- aequāl-is**, -**e**, adj., *of an equal age, companion*.
- aestīmo**, 1, *reckon, consider*.
- affēro**, **attūli**, **allātum**, *bring to*.
- afflo**, 1, *blow upon*.
- afful-geo**, -**si**, 2, *shine, lighten*.
- āg-er**, -**ri**, m., *field, estate*.
- ag-grēdior**, -**gressus**, 3 dep., *approach, attack*.
- ag-men**, -**mīnis**, n., *column, army on the march*.
- ag-nosco**, -**nōvi**, -**nītum**, 3, *recognize*.
- āgo**, **ēgi**, **actum**, 3, *drive, lead, do, treat* ; **w. gratias**, *thank*.
- aio**, **ait**, *say*.
- ālācriter**, adv., *readily, eagerly*.
- ālīquot**, indecl. num., *some, a number*.
- ālius**, adj., *other, another* : **alii . . . alii**, *some . . . others*.
- allō-quor**, -**cūtus**, 3 dep., *address, speak to*.

altāri-a, -um, n. plur., altar.  
alter, -a, -um, adj., one of  
two, the other of two : alter  
... alter, the one . . . the  
other.

alternus, adj., alternate :

alternis, adv., alternately.

altitūd-o, -inis, f., height.

amb-o, -ae, -o, adj., both.

amn-is, -is, m., river.

an, conj., whether, or, if.

anfract-us, -ūs, m., curve,  
winding.

angŭl-us, -i, m., corner.

angusti-ae, -ārum, f. plur.,  
narrow pass, sore straits.

angustus, adj., narrow, difficult.

ānim-us, -i, m., mind, heart,  
courage.

ann-us, -i, m., year.

ante, adv. and prep., before.

antequam, conj., before.

ānŭl-us, -i, m., ring, signet-  
ring.

āp-er, -ri, m., boar.

āpēr-io, -ui, -tum, 4, open.

appello, 1, call, name.

appēt-o, -īvi or -ii, -itum, 3,  
approach.

āpud, prep., among, by the side  
of, at the court of.

āqu-a, -ae, f., water.

āquāt-or, -ōris, m., water-  
carrier.

arb-or, -ōris, f., tree.

arden-s, -tis, adj., burning,  
glowing.

ard-or, -ōris, m., enthusiasm,  
glow.

argentarius, adj., of silver, so  
of bankers.

argent-um, -i, n., silver, plate  
or money.

āri-es, -ētis, m., battering ram.

arm-a, -ōrum, n. plur., arms,  
armour.

armātūr-a, -ae, f., armed  
soldiers.

arrecti-or, -us, adj., more  
precipitous.

ar-s, -tis, f., art, device.

art-us, -ūs, m., limb.

ar-x, -cis, f., citadel.

ascens-us, -ūs, m., ascent.

assen-tior, -sus, 4 dep.,  
assent, agree.

atque or ac, conj., and.

atro-x, -cis, adj., fierce : atrō-  
citer, adv., fiercely.

attōnitus, adj., astounded, in  
amazement.

audacter, adv., boldly.

audio, 4, hear, listen to.

au-geo, -xi, -ctum, 3, increase.

aur-um, -i, n., gold.

aut, adv., either, or.

autem, conj., but, moreover.

auxili-um, -i, n., help, assis-  
tance ; n. plur., auxiliary  
forces.

āversus, adj., backwards,  
turned away, in the rear.

barbārus, adj., barbarous,  
barbarian.

bell-um, -i, n., war.

bēnigne, adv., in a kindly way.

besti-a, -ae, f., animal.

bidu-um, -i, n., space of two  
days.

bīn-i, -ae, -a, distributive  
adj., two each ; but cardinal  
with castra.

bis, adv., twice.

blandior, 4 dep., coax (dat.).

bōnus, adj., good ; w. pax,  
sound, unbroken.

bo-s, -vis, c., ox, cow.

brěv-is, -e, adj., *short*: brě-  
viter, adv., *shortly*.  
brům-a, -ae, f., *winter*.

cădo, cēcidi, cāsum, 3, *full*.  
caed-es, -is, f., *slaughter*.  
caedo, cēcidi, caesum, 3  
*kill*.

cael-um, -i, n., *sky*.  
caetr-a, -ae, f., *buckler*.  
cāl-or, -ōris, m., *warmth, heat*.  
camp-us, -i, m., *plain*.  
cāno, cēcini, cantum, 3 sing.  
*w. tuba, sound (for battle)*.

cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3, *take*,  
*capture*; w. oculo, *be dis-*  
*eased in, suffer in*.

captivus, adj., *captive*; also  
used as a subst., *pri-*  
*soner*.

capto, 1, *catch, trick*.

cāp-ut, -ītis, n., *head, capital*:  
*super caput, above*.

castr-a, -ōrum, n. plur.,  
*camp*.

cās-us, -ūs, m., *fall, chance*,  
*event*.

cătăract-a, -ae, f., *portcullis*.

cautus, adj., *cautious*.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *yield*,  
*give way, retreat*.

cělěbro, 1, *throng, celebrate*.

cēler, -is, -e, adj., *swift*.

centum, num. adj., *hundred*.

certām-en, -īnis, n., *struggle*,  
*battle, skirmish*.

certus, adj., *certain*: satis  
certa w. lux, *indistinct*:  
certiōrem făcio, *inform*,  
lit. *make more certain*.

cēter-, cētera, cētērum, adj.,  
*more common in the plur.*,  
*the rest*.

cīb-us, -i, m., *food*.

cin-go, -xi, -ctum, 3, *sur-*  
*round*.

circa or circum, prep., *round*,  
*about*.

circum-do, -dēdi, -dātum,  
1, *surround, place round*.

circumdū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3,  
*lead round*.

circumspecto, 1, *look round*.

circum-vēhor, -vectus, 3  
*dep., ride round*.

circum-vēnio, -vēni, -ven-  
tum, 4, *surround*.

civ-is, -is, c., *citizen*.

civīt-as, -ātis, f., *state*.

clād-es, -is, f., *disaster*,  
*slaughter*.

clam, adv., *secretly*.

clāmo, 1, *shout*.

clām-or, -ōris, m., *shout*.

clau-do, -si, -sum, 3, *shut*,  
*shut in*.

cliv-us, -i, m., *hill, slope*.

coep-i, -tus, *defective, begin*.

cog-nosco, -nōvi, -nītum, 3,  
*learn, realize, know*.

cōhor-s, -tis, f., *cohort, troop*  
*of infantry (nominally 600,*  
*usually about 360 men)*.

collēg-a, -ae, m., *colleague*.

coll-īgo, -ēgi, -ectum, 3, *col-*  
*lect, levy*.

coll-is, -is, m., *hill*.

collōqui-um, -i, n., *conference*,  
*conversation*.

collō-quor, -cūtus, 3 *dep.*,  
*confer, converse with*.

collūvi-o, -ōnis, f., *dregs*,  
*sweepings, offscourings*.

commeāt-us, -ūs, m., *supply*,  
*provisions*.

commūnio, 4, *fortify*.

commūn-is, -e, adj., *common*.

compl-eo, -ēvi, -ētum, 2,  
fill up.  
com-pōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum,  
3, compose, write.  
concīlio, 1, win over.  
concīto, 1, stir, spur on.  
condīci-o, -ōnis, f., condition,  
term.  
con-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3,  
hide.  
confēro, contūli, collātum,  
bring together.  
confertus, adj., close packed,  
serried.  
con-grēdior, -gressus, 3 dep.,  
meet, fight.  
con-īcio, -iēci, -iectum, 3,  
throw, hurl.  
cōnor, 1 dep., try.  
consē-quer, -cūtus, 3 dep.,  
follow, overtake.  
consēr-o, -ui, -tum, 3, join ;  
w. manus, join battle.  
con-sīdo, -sēdi, -sessum, 3,  
settle down in camp or to a  
siege.  
consili-um, plan, scheme.  
consp-īcio, -exi, -ectum, 3,  
see, behold ; in passive, be  
conspicuous.  
constan-s, -tis, adj., resolute,  
firm.  
const-erno, -rāvi, -rātum,  
3, strew.  
constit-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3  
determine.  
cons-ul, -ūlis, m., consul, the  
highest Roman official (two  
were elected annually).  
consulto, 1, consult, deliberate.  
contemplor, 1 dep., examine.  
conten-do, -di, -tum, 3,  
march, hasten.  
contic-esco, -ui, keep silence.

contignāti-o, -ōnis, f., floor.  
con-trāho, -traxi, -tractum,  
3, draw together, concentrate.  
conver-to, -ti, -sum, 3, attract.  
convivi-um, -i, n., banquet.  
convōco, 1, assemble.  
cōpi-a, -ae, f., supply ; plur.,  
provisions, troops.  
cōpūlo, 1, link together.  
corn-u, -us, n., horn, wing.  
corp-us, -ōris, n., body.  
crē-do, -dīdi, -dītum, believe  
(dat.).  
crēo, 1, appoint.  
cum, prep., with ; conj., when.  
cūmūlo, 1, heap up.  
cunctāt-or, -ōris, m., loiterer.  
cunctor, 1 dep., loiter, delay.  
cūne-us, -i, m., wedge, a wedge-  
shaped formation in battle.  
cūpīdus, adj., eager for, fond of.  
cūp-io, -īvi or -ii, -itum, 3,  
wish, desire.  
cūr-a, -ae, f., care.  
cūri-a, -ae, f., senate house.  
curs-us, -ūs, m., voyage.  
cust-os, -ōdis, c., guard.

de, prep., concerning, about.  
dēcem, num. adj., ten.  
dēcemvīr-i, -ōrum, m., board  
of ten men.  
dē-cīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,  
outwit, deceive.  
de-curro, -cūcurri or -curri,  
-cursum, 3, run down.  
dedū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, lead  
down.  
defecti-o, -ōnis, f., revolt,  
mutiny.  
defen-do, -di, -sum, 3, pro-  
tect.  
def-īcio, -ēci, -ectum, 3 re-  
volt.



- de-ŭcio, -iēci, -iectum, 3, *hurl down.*  
 dēinde, adv., *then, next* (ei as a diphthong).  
 dēl-eo, -ēvi, -ētum, 2, *destroy.*  
 dēl-īgo, -ēgi, -ectum, 3, *choose: delecti, picked troops.*  
 dēnīque, adv., *finally.*  
 densus, adj., *thick.*  
 dēsēr-o, -ui, -tum, 3, *desert.*  
 dēt-ēgo, -exi, -ectum, 3, *uncover, detect.*  
 de-trāho, -traxi, -tractum, 3, *drag down.*  
 detruncō, 1, *lop the boughs off.*  
 de-us, -i, m., *god.*  
 dext-er, -ēra or -ra, -ērūm or -rūm, adj., *right-hand.*  
 dextr-a, -ae, f., *right hand.*  
 dī-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *say, speak, name.*  
 dictāt-or, -ōris, m., *dictator.*  
 di-es, -ēi, m. or f., *day.*  
 diffīcīl-is, -e, adj., *difficult.*  
 dignus, adj., *worthy of* (abl.).  
 dīmīdi-um, -i, n., *half.*  
 dī-mitto, -misi, -missum, 3, *dismiss, send away.*  
 dī-rīpio, -rīpui, -reptum, 3, *plunder.*  
 disciplīn-a, -ae, f., *discipline.*  
 discrim-en, -īnis, n., *crisis, danger.*  
 dis-curro, -cūcurri or -curri, -cursum, 3, *run in all directions.*  
 dissēr-o, -ui, -tum, 3, *talk, discuss.*  
 dissuā-deo, -si, -sum, 2, *dissuade, advise against.*  
 distan-s, -tis, adj., *at a distance, apart.*  
 diū, adv., *for a long time.*  
 diūturnus, adj., *of long duration, lasting long.*  
 div-īdo, -isi, -isum, 3, *divide.*  
 dō, dēdi, dātum, 1, *give; w. terga, to flee.*  
 dōc-eo, -ui, -tum, 2, *teach.*  
 dōlōsus, adj., *cunning.*  
 dōmīn-us, -i, m., *lord, master.*  
 dōm-us, -ūs, f., *house, home: dōmum, to home.*  
 dōno, 1, *give.*  
 dōn-um, -i, n., *present, bribe.*  
 dūbie, adv., *doubtfully.*  
 dūcent-i, -ae, -a, num. adj., *two hundred.*  
 dū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead, think, consider.*  
 dum, conj., *while.*  
 du-o, -ae, -o, num. adj., *two.*  
 duōdēcim, num. adj., *twelve.*  
 dupl-ex, -īcis, adj., *double, twofold.*  
 dux, dūcis, c., *general, captain, guide.*  
 e or ex, *out of, from, on the side of: ex adverso, in front, opposite. ex eo die, since that day.*  
 ēd-o, -īdi, -ītum, 3, *cause.*  
 ēdū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead out.*  
 eff-īcio, -ēci, -ectum, 3, *carry out, effect.*  
 eff-ūgio, -ūgi, 3, *flee away, escape.*  
 eff-undo, -ūdi, -ūsum, 3, *pour out.*  
 ēgo, mei, mīhi, *personal pron., I.*  
 e-grēdior, -gressus, 3 dep., *go out of.*  
 ēlēphant-us, -i, m., *elephant.*  
 ēlīc-io, -ui, -ītum, 3, *draw, entice out.*

**ēmer-go, -si, -sum, 3, emerge,**  
*come out.*

**ēnervo, 1, enervate, weaken.**

**enim, conj., for.**

**eo, īvi or ii, ītum, ire, go :**  
*obviam ire, go to meet, meet.*

**eodem, adv., to the same place.**

**ēpūlor, 1 dep., feast.**

**ēpūl-um, -i, n., banquet.**

**ēqu-es, -ītis, m., horseman ;**

plur., *cavalry : magister*

*equitum, master of the horse,*

*a kind of aide-de-camp to the*  
*dictator.*

**ēquitāt-us, -us, m., cavalry.**

**ēqu-us, -i, m., horse.**

**err-or, -ōris, m., a leading**  
*astray, mistake.*

**ērupti-o, -ōnis, f., charge,**  
*sally.*

**escen-do, -di, -sum, 3, climb,**  
*mount up.*

**et, conj., and, both ; adv.,**  
*also, even.*

**etiam, adv., also, even.**

**ēvā-do, -si, -sum, 3, go out,**  
*escape.*

**ēv-ēnio, -ēni, -entum, 4, fall**  
*by lot.*

**ex, see e.**

**ex-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3,**  
*go out.*

**excellen-s, -tis, adj., surpass-**  
*ing, distinguished.*

**exercit-us, -ūs, m., army.**

**exhau-rio, -si, -stum, 4,**  
*drink, drain.*

**exīt-us, -ūs, m., end, death.**

**exōr-ior, -tus, 4 dep., spring**  
*up out of.*

**expēd-io, -īvi or -ii, -ītum,**  
*4, prepare.*

**expl-eo, -ēvi, -ētum, 2, fill**  
*full.*

**expugno, 1, take by storm.**

**ex-sisto, -stīti, -stītum, 3,**  
*arise, ensue.*

**exsūl, -is, c., exile.**

**extemplo, adv., immediately.**

**exten-do, -di, -tum, 3, extend.**

**extrēmus, adj., furthest.**

**fācīl-is, -e, easy.**

**fācio, fēci, factum, 3, do,**  
*make ; w. certiore, make*

*more certain, inform.*

**fāmiliār-is, -e, adj., of the**  
*family or household.*

**fātigo, 1, weary.**

**fauc-es, -ium, f. plur., defile,**  
*pass.*

**faustus, adj., favourable.**

**fāveo, fāvi, fautum, 2, be**  
*favourable to (dat.).*

**fēli-x, -cis, adj., fortunate,**  
*favourable.*

**fērio, 4 irreg., strike, beat,**  
*batter.*

**ferme, adv., about, nearly.**

**fēro, tūli, lātum, bear, bring,**  
*say : fertur, it is said.*

**fēro-x, -cis, adj., fierce : fērō-**  
*citer, adv., fiercely.*

**ferr-um, -i, n., iron, sword.**

**fessus, adj., tired.**

**fīnio, 4, finish, end.**

**fīn-is, -is, m., end ; plur.,**  
*territory.*

**fīo, fīēri, factus, pass. of**  
*facio, be made, happen.*

**fīrmo, 1, strengthen.**

**flamm-a, -ae, f., flame.**

**fle-cto, -xi, -xum, 3, bend, turn.**

**flūm-en, -inis, n., river.**

**flūvi-us, -i, m., river.**

**fōr-is, -is, f., door, generally**  
*used in plur.*

**forte, adv., perhaps, by chance.**

fortūn-a, -ae, f., *fortune*.

fōr-um, -i, n., *market-place*,  
especially the *Roman forum*.

frāt-er, -ris, m., *brother*.

frau-s, -dis, f., *trick*.

frēnātus, adj., *equipped with  
bridles*, i. e. *heavy cavalry*.  
The light Numidian cavalry  
rode without bridles.

friend-o or -eo, -ui, frēsūm  
or fressūm, 2 and 3, *gnash  
the teeth*.

frig-us, -ōris, n., *cold*.

fron-s, -tis, f., *front*: a, ex,  
in fronte, in front, in the  
van.

frūment-um, -i, n., *corn*, *pro-  
visions*.

frustror, 1 dep., *trick*, *outwit*.

fūg-a, -ae, f., *flight*, *escape*.

fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, 3, *flee*,  
*escape*.

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *pour*,  
*rout*.

fūn-is, -is, m., *rope*.

fūr-or, -ōris, m., *rage*.

furtim, adv., *stealthily*, *secretly*.

gaudi-um, -i, n., *joy*.

gēl-u, -ūs, n., *frost*.

gēm-o, -ui, -ītum, 3, *groan*.

gēro, gessi, gestum, 3, *carry*;  
w. bellum, *wage war*.

glādi-us, -i, m., *sword*.

grand-is, -e, adj., *great*, *large*,  
*tall*.

grāti-ae, -ārum, f. plur.,  
*gratitude*; w. agere, *thank*.

grātificor, 1 dep., *please*,  
*humour* (dat.).

grāv-is, -e, adj., *heavy*, *severe*,  
*important*.

grāvo, 1, *attack*, *cause to suffer*.

grex, grēgis, m., *herd*, *drove*.

hāb-eo, -ui, -ītum, 2, *have*,  
*have a camp*; *consider*.

hast-a, -ae, f., *spear*.

haud, adv., *not*.

haudquaquam, adv., *by no  
means*.

hau-rio, -si, -stum, 4, *drown*.

herb-a, -ae, f., *grass*, *herbage*.

hibern-a, -ōrum, adj. n. plur.,  
sc. castra, *winter quarters*.

hic, adv., *here*.

hic, haec, hoc, demonstrat.  
pron., *this*.

hiēmo, 1, *winter*.

hiem-s, -is, f., *winter*.

hōn-or, -ōris, m., *honour*.

hōr-a, -ae, f., *hour*.

hortor, 1 dep., *encourage*.

host-is, -is, c., *enemy*.

hūmānus, adj., *of or to do  
with men*, *human*.

hūm-us, -i, f., *ground*: hūmi,  
locat., *on the ground*.

iāc-eo, -ui, -ītum, 2, *lie*.

iācio, iēcī, iactum, 3, *hurl*.

iācūlāt-or, -ōris, m., *slinger*.

iam, adv., *already*, *by this time*.

ibi, adv., *there*.

īdem, eādem, īdem, pron.  
*the same*.

ign-is, -is, m., *fire*, *camp-fire*.

ill-e, -a, -ud, demonstrat.  
pron., *that*.

illic, adv., *thither*.

immīt-is, -e, adj., *savage*.

immōdīcus, adj., *unrestrained*.

impēd-io, -īvi or -ii, -ītum,  
4, *hinder*, *impede*.

impērāt-or, -ōris, m., *com-  
mander*, *general*.

impērīto, 1, *command* (dat.).

impēri-um, -i, n., *command*.

impēro, 1, *command* (dat.).

**impēt-us, -ūs, m.,** *current, charge.*

**im-pōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3,** *place, impose on.*

**in, prep. w. acc., in, into, to ; w. abl., in, upon, among.**

**incaute, adv.,** *incautiously.*

**incen-do, -di, -sum, 3,** *burn, light.*

**inclū-do, -si, -sum, 3,** *entrap.*

**incōl-a, -ae, c.,** *inhabitant.*

**incōlūm-is, -e, adj.,** *safe.*

**incruentus, adj.,** *bloodless.*

**incūb-o, -ui, -itum, 1,** *lie on (dat.).*

**in-curro, -cūcurri or -curri, -cursum, 3,** *charge.*

**inde, adv.,** *thence ; next, after that.*

**indī-co, -xi, -ctum, 3,** *order.*

**inexplōrāto, adv.,** *without scouting.*

**inexsūpērābīl-is, -e, adj.,** *impassable.*

**infandus, adj.,** *unutterable, impious.*

**infectus, adj.,** *undone, not done.*

**infēro, intūli, illātum, bear, carry (war) into.**

**infestus, adj.,** *hostile.*

**ingen-s, -tis, adj.,** *huge, vast.*

**in-grēdior, -gressus, 3 dep.,** *enter.*

**inīmic-us, -i, m.,** *foe.*

**innūmērābīl-is, -e, adj.,** *countless.*

**inōpi-a, -ae, f.,** *want.*

**inquam, inquit, defective, I say.**

**inscri-bo, -psi, -ptum, 3,** *write on.*

**insīdi-ae, -arum, f. plur.,** *ambush.*

**instr-uo, -uxi, -uctum, 3,** *draw up, especially in line of battle.*

**intell-ēgo, -exi, -ectum, 3,** *understand, realize.*

**inter, prep.,** *between, among.*

**inter-cīplo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,** *cut off.*

**interclū-do, -si, -sum, 3,** *cut off.*

**intērea, adv.,** *meanwhile.*

**intērim, adv.,** *meanwhile.*

**inter-sum, -fui, -esse, lie between.**

**intro, 1,** *enter.*

**invite, adv.,** *reluctantly.*

**ips-e, -a, -um, pron.,** *self.*

**ir-a, -ae, f.,** *anger.*

**irātus, adj.,** *angry.*

**irrito, 1,** *irritate.*

**irru-o, -i, 3,** *rush in.*

**is, ea, id, pron.,** *that.*

**īta, adv.,** *so, in this way.*

**ītāque, adv.,** *and so, therefore.*

**īt-er, -inēris, n.,** *road, journey: maximis itineribus, with forced marches.*

**iūbeo, iussi, iussum, 2,** *command, order.*

**iūg-um, -i, n.,** *ridge.*

**iūment-um, -i, n.,** *baggage-animal.*

**iun-go, -xi, -ctum, 3,** *unite, build.*

**iūro, 1,** *swear.*

**iū-s, -ris, n.,** *right.*

**iusiūrandum, iūrisiūrandi, n.,** *oath.*

**iūvén-is, -e, adj.,** *young ; as noun, young man.*

**iūvo, iūvi, iūtum, 1,** *help, assist.*

**lāb-or, -ōris, m.,** *labour, toil.*

- lăcess-o, -īvi, -itum, 3, *harass*.  
 lăc-us, -ūs, m., *lake*.  
 laetiti-a, -ae, f., *joy*.  
 laetus, adj., *glad, of good omen*.  
 laevus, adj., *left-hand*.  
 lance-a, -ae, f., *lance, spear*.  
 langu-esco, -i, 3, *fade away, deteriorate*.  
 lăp-is, -idis, m., *stone*.  
 laps-us, -ūs, m., *slip*.  
 lătōbr-a, -ae, f., *hiding-place, ambush*.  
 Lătine, adv., *in the Latin language*.  
 lăt-us, -ōris, n., *side, flank*.  
 lau-s, -dis, f., *praise*.  
 lēgāt-us, -i, m., *lieutenant, commander of a legion, ambassador*.  
 lēgi-o, -ōnis, f., *legion, nominally 6,000 men, usually about 3,600*.  
 lēv-is, -e, adj., *light*.  
 lēvo, 1, *raise, relieve*.  
 lex, lēgis, f., *lit. law; conditions of peace*.  
 līb-er, -ri, m., *book*.  
 līb-er, -a, -um, adj., *free*.  
 līb-ero, 1, *free*.  
 lign-um, -i, n., *wood*.  
 lingu-a, -ae, f., *tongue, language*.  
 līt-er-ae, -ārum, f. plur., *dispatch*.  
 līt-us, -ōris, n., *coast*.  
 lōco, 1, *place, post*.  
 lōc-us, -i, m., *place, port; plur., loca*.  
 longitūd-o, -inis, f., *length*.  
 longus, adj., *long: longe, adv., far, far off*.  
 lō-quor, -cūtus, 3 dep., *speak*.  
 luct-us, -ūs, m., *grief*.  
 lūn-a, -ae, f., *moon*.  
 lustro, 1, *purify*.  
 luxūri-a, -ae, f., *luxury*.  
 luxūrian-s, -tis, partic. used as adj., *luxurious*.  
 maestus, adj., *sad*.  
 măgist-er, -ri, m., *ēquītum, master of the horse; a sort of aide-de-camp to the dictator*.  
 magnitūd-o, -inis, f., *greatness, size*.  
 magnus, adj., *great, large: māior, maximus*.  
 mando, 1, *entrust, command*.  
 mănīpŭl-us, -i, m., *a body of soldiers, nominally 200, one thirtieth of a legion*.  
 măn-us, -ūs, f., *hand, handful, band (of soldiers)*.  
 matrōn-a, -ae, f., *matron*.  
 maximus, adj., *greatest, see iter*.  
 mēdi-us, adj., *middle, midway*.  
 mēli-or, -us, comp. adj., *better, more favourable*.  
 membr-um, -i, n., *limb, member of the body*.  
 men-s, -tis, f., *mind*.  
 merc-es, -ēdis, f., *wage, reward, recompense*.  
 mēreo, 2, *earn, especially as a soldier, so serve*.  
 mētor, 1 dep., *measure out (a camp)*.  
 mēt-u-o, -i, -ūtum, 3, *fear*.  
 mil-es, -itis, m., *soldier*.  
 militār-is, -e, adj., *of a soldier, military*.  
 mille, indecl. adj., *thousand: milia, plur. subst., thousands*.  
 mirābīl-is, -e, adj., *wonderful*.  
 misēricordi-a, -ae, f., *pity, mercy*.

mīseror, 1 dep., *pity*.  
 mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *send*.  
 mōdesti-a, -ae, f., *discipline*.  
 mōdīcus, adj., *moderate, restrained*.  
 mōdi-us, -i, m., *a peck*.  
 moeni-a, -um, n. plur., *walled walls*.  
 mollio, 4, *soften, graduate*.  
 mōment-um, -i, n., *moment*.  
 mōneo, 2, *warn, urge*.  
 mon-s, -tis, m., *mountain*.  
 monstro, 1, *show, point out*.  
 montānus, adj., *of a mountain*: montani, *mountaineers*.  
 mōr-ior, -tuus, 3 dep., *die*.  
 mōror, 1 dep., *delay*.  
 mor-s, -tis, f., *death*.  
 mō-s, -ris, m., *custom*.  
 mōt-us, -ūs, m., *movement*; w. terrae, *earthquake*.  
 mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, *move, influence*.  
 mox, adv., *soon, presently*.  
 multitūd-o, -īnis, f., *multitude, crowd*.  
 multus, adj., *much, many*: multo, adv., *by far*.  
 mūr-us, -i, m., *wall*.  
 narro, 1, *relate*.  
 nascor, nātus, 3 dep., *naturally adapted for*.  
 nāvigo, 1, *sail*.  
 nāv-is, -is, f., *ship*.  
 nē, conj., *lest, that . . . not, not to . . .*.  
 nēbūl-a, -ae, f., *mist*.  
 nēc, nēque, conj., *and not, nor*: nec . . . nec, *neither . . . nor*.  
 nēm-o, -īnem, m. and f., *no one*.  
 nēque, see nec.

nescio, 4, *not know*; w. an, *do not know whether . . .*.  
 nihil, indecl. subst., *nothing*.  
 nīsi, conj., *unless, if . . . not*.  
 nōbīl-is, -e, adj., *noble*.  
 nōl-o, -ui, -lē, *be unwilling*.  
 nōm-en, -īnis, n., *name*.  
 non, adv., *not*.  
 nōnāgintā, num. adj., *ninety*.  
 nondum, adv., *not yet*.  
 nōnus, num. adj., *ninth*.  
 nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3, *know*.  
 nost-er, -ra, -rum, possess. adj., *our*: nostri, *our soldiers*.  
 nōto, 1, *mark, note*.  
 nōvem, num. adj., *nine*.  
 nōvus, adj., *new*.  
 no-x, -ctis, f., *night*.  
 nūb-es, -is, f., *cloud*.  
 nullus, adj., *none*.  
 nūm-en, -īnis, n., *deity*.  
 nūmēr-us, -i, m., *number*.  
 numquam, adv., *never*.  
 nunc, adv., *now*.  
 nunti-us, -i, m., *messenger, message*.  
 oblīquus, adj., *slanting, sloping*.  
 obsaep-io, -si, -tum, 4, *block up*.  
 ob-sēro, -sēvi, -sītum, 3, *sow, plant*; pass., *overgrown*.  
 obs-es, -īdis, c., *hostage*.  
 ob-sīdeo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2, *besiege*.  
 obsīdi-o, -ōnis, f., *siege*.  
 obviam, adv., *in the way*; w. ire, *go to meet* (dat.).  
 occaec-o, 1, *blind*.  
 occās-us, -ūs, m., *setting* (of the sun).  
 occī-do, -di, -sum, 3, *kill*.  
 occultus, adj., *hidden, secret*.

octo, num. adj., *eight*.  
 octogintā, num. adj., *eighty*.  
 ōcūl-us, -i, m., *eye*.  
 ōle-um, -i, n., *oil*.  
 ō-mitto, -misi, -missum, 3,  
*abandon, give up*.  
 ōpēr-io, -ui, -tum, 4, *cover*.  
 ōport-et, -uit, 2 impers., *it*  
*behoves, ought*.  
 oppidānus, *of a town* : oppi-  
 dani, *townspeople*.  
 oppid-um, -i, n., *town*.  
 op-prīmo, -pressi, -pressum,  
 3, *overwhelm*.  
 oppugno, 1, *assault, storm*.  
 ōpūlentus, adj., *wealthy*.  
 ōrāti-o, -ōnis, f., *speech*.  
 orb-is, -is, m., *world*.  
 ord-o, -īnis, m., *rank, file*.  
 ōr-ior, -tus, 4, *rise, spring*.  
 ō-s, -ris, n., *face*.  
 osten-do, -di, -tum, 3, *show*.  
 ōti-um, -i, n., *ease, rest*.

pact-um, -i, n., *bargain*.  
 pāl-us, -ūdis, f., *swamp*.  
 pālustr-is, -e, adj., *marshy*.  
 pando, pandi, passum, 3,  
*stretch, split open*.  
 par, -is, adj., *equal* : pārīter,  
 adv., *equally*.  
 parco, pēperci, parsum, 3,  
*spare (dat.)*.  
 pāren-s, -tis, m. and f., *parent*.  
 pārio, pēpēri, partum, 3,  
*bring forth, deliver*.  
 pāro, 1, *prepare*.  
 par-s, -tis, f., *part, share*.  
 partūrio, 4, *be in travail, medi-*  
*tate*.  
 parvus, adj., *small*.  
 passim, adv., *on all sides*.  
 pātē-fācio, -fēci, -factum, 3,  
*open*.

pāten-s, -tis, adj., *open*.  
 pāt-er, -ris, m., *father*.  
 pāt-esco, -ui, 3, *lie open, stretch*.  
 pātior, passus, 3 dep., *allow*.  
 pātri-a, -ae, f., *country*.  
 paucus, adj., *few, a few* ;  
 generally plur.  
 paulo, paulum, adv., *a little,*  
*by a little*.  
 pāv-or, -ōris, m., *fear*.  
 pax, pācis, f., *peace*.  
 pēcūni-a, -ae, f., *money*.  
 pēc-us, -ōris, n., *cattle, herd*  
*of cattle*.  
 pēd-es, -ītis, m., *foot soldier,*  
*infantry*.  
 pēdest-er, -ris, -e, adj., *on*  
*foot* ; pugna or proelium,  
*an infantry fight*.  
 per, prep., *through, along,*  
*owing to*.  
 pērangustus, adj., *very narrow*.  
 per-cello, -cūli, -culsum, 3,  
*frighten, dishearten*.  
 pēr-eo, -īvi or -ii, -ītum,  
 -ire, *perish* ; also *be lost, as*  
*pass. of perdo*.  
 per-fēro, -tūli, -lātum, *bear,*  
*endure*.  
 per-go, -rexī, -rectum, 3,  
*proceed*.  
 pēricūl-um, -i, n., *danger*.  
 pēritus, adj., *experienced,*  
*well-tried*.  
 per-rumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum,  
 3, *break through*.  
 pervasto, 1, *devastate*.  
 per-vēnio, -vēni, -ventum,  
 4, *arrive*.  
 pes, pēdis, m., *foot* ; w. re-  
 ferre, *retire*.  
 pēt-o, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, 3,  
*beg, go to ; seek (the life of*  
*any one)*.



**pīl-um, -i, n.**, *the heavy javelin of the legionary.*  
**plāc-eo, -ui, -itum, 2**, *please (dat.).*  
**plānus, adj.**, *level: ad plānum, to level ground, the plain.*  
**plērusque, adj.**, *rare in sing.; plur., very many, most.*  
**plu-o, -i, 3**, *generally impers., rain.*  
**pōcūl-um, -i, n.**, *cup.*  
**pollic-eor, -itus, 2 dep.**, *promise.*  
**pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3**, *place, post, pitch (a camp).*  
**pon-s, -tis, m.**, *bridge.*  
**pōpūl-us, -i, m.**, *people.*  
**por-rigo, -rexi, -rectum, 3**, *stretch forward, extend.*  
**port-a, -ae, f.**, *gate.*  
**porto, 1**, *bear, carry.*  
**portūl-a, -ae, f.**, *sally-gate, postern.*  
**posco, pōposci, 3**, *ask for.*  
**possum, pōtui, posse, can, be able.**  
**post, adv.**, *afterwards; prep., after, behind.*  
**postea, adv.**, *afterwards.*  
**postērus, adj.**, *next.*  
**postic-um, -i, n.**, *back door.*  
**postquam, conj.**, *after.*  
**postrēmo, adv.**, *last of all, finally.*  
**pōt-ior, -itus, 4 dep.**, *gain possession of (abl.).*  
**pōtius, comp. adv.**, *rather.*  
**praealtus, adj.**, *very high, very deep.*  
**praebeo, 2**, *give, show.*  
**prae-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3**, *go on in front.*  
**praecipito, 1**, *fling headlong.*  
**praed-a, -ae, f.**, *booty, plunder.*

**praedi-co, -xi, -ctum, 3**, *say beforehand, command, order.*  
**praedi-um, -i, n.**, *estate.*  
**praefect-us, -i, m.**, *prefect, commander.*  
**praeligo, 1**, *tie on in front.*  
**prae-mitto, -misi, -missum, 3**, *send on in advance.*  
**praemi-um, -i, n.**, *reward, bribe.*  
**praepāro, 1**, *prepare beforehand.*  
**prae-pōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3**, *prefer.*  
**praesidi-um, -i, n.**, *garrison, guard.*  
**prae-sum, -fui, -esse, be over, command (dat.).  
**praeter, prep.**, *except.*  
**praeterea, adv.**, *moreover, besides.*  
**praet-or, -ōris, m.**, *praetor, a Roman magistrate.*  
**praetōri-um, -i, n.**, *general's tent.*  
**prēc-es, -um, f. plur.**, *prayers.*  
**prēc-or, 1 dep.**, *pray.*  
**prēti-um, -i, n.**, *price.*  
**primus, adj.**, *first: primā nocte, at nightfall: primo, adv., at first.*  
**prin-ceps, -cipis, adj.**, *first = primus.*  
**prī-or, -us, adj.**, *former.*  
**pro, prep.**, *instead of.*  
**pro-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3**, *advance.*  
**proconsul, -is, m.**, *proconsul, a consul who at the close of his consulship became governor of a Roman province or held a military command.*  
**prōcul, adv.**, *far, far away.*  
**prōdīgi-um, -i, n.**, *prodigy, omen.***

proeli-um, -i, n., *battle*.  
 prō-ficiscor, -fectus, 3 dep.,  
*set out*.  
 prōfūg-us, -i, m., *deserter*,  
*fugitive*.  
 prōfundus, adj., *deep*, *bottomless*.  
 pro-grēdior, -gressus, 3 dep.,  
*advance*.  
 pro-icio, -iēci, -iectum, 3,  
*throw*.  
 pro-lābor, -lapsus, 3 dep.,  
*slip forward*.  
 prolāto, 1, *prolong*, *defer*.  
 prōmīneo, 2, *project*, *jut out*.  
 pro-mitto, -misi, -missum,  
 3, *promise*.  
 pronuntio, 1, *announce*, *command*.  
 prōpe, adv., *near*; *almost*, *as it were*.  
 pro-pōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum,  
 3, *give*.  
 propter, prep., *on account of*.  
 prospērus, adj., *prosperous*,  
*favourable*.  
 prosp-icio, -exi, -ectum, 3,  
*look forward*, *discern*.  
 pro-tēgo, -texi, -tectum, 3,  
*defend*.  
 proximū, adj., *next*, *nearest*.  
 publicus, adj., *public*.  
 pu-er, -eri, m., *boy*.  
 pugn-a, -ae, f., *battle*.  
 pugno, 1, *fight*.  
 pulv-is, -eris, m., *dust*.  
 pūtre-fācio, -fēci, -factum,  
 3, *make rotten*, *or soften*.  
 qua, adv., *where*.  
 quadrāgintā, num. adj., *forty*.  
 quae-ro, -sivi, -situm, 3, *ask*.  
 quam, adv., *than*, *how*; w.  
 superl., *as . . . as possible*.

quando, conj., *since*.  
 quantus, adj., *how much*, *how great*.  
 quartus, num. adj., *fourth*.  
 quasso, 1, *shake*, *batter*.  
 quattuor, num. adj., *four*.  
 que, conj., *and*: que . . . et,  
*both . . . and*.  
 queror, questus, 3 dep., *complain*.  
 qui, quae, quod, relat., *who*,  
*which*, *what*.  
 quia, conj., *because*.  
 quidam, indef. pron., *a certain man*.  
 qui-es, -ētis, f., *rest*, *peace*.  
 quindēcim, num. adj., *fifteen*.  
 quingent-i, -ae, -a, num.  
 adj., *five hundred*.  
 quinquāgintā, num. adj.,  
*fifty*.  
 quinque, num. adj., *five*.  
 quintus, num. adj., *fifth*.  
 quis, quid, interrog., *who*?  
*what*?  
 quis, indef. pron., *any one*.  
 quisque, pron., *each*.  
 quo, with comparat. = ut, *in order that*.  
 quōque, conj., *also*.

rāpidus, adj., *hasty*.  
 rāp-io, -ui, -tum, 3, *seize*,  
*snatch*.  
 rāt-is, -is, f., *raft*, *boat*.  
 rēcen-s, -tis, adj., *new*, *recent*.  
 rē-cīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,  
*receive*, *recover*; w. se, *retire*.  
 recreo, 1, *refresh*.  
 rect-or, -ōris, m., *guide*,  
*driver*.  
 red-do, -didi, -ditum, 3,  
*give up*.

**rēd-eo**, -īvi or -ii, -itum, -ire, *return*.  
**redū-co**, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead back*.  
**rēfēro**, **rettūli**, **rēlātum**, *bring back, announce; w. pēdem, retire*.  
**rē-ficio**, -fēci, -fectum, 3, *repair, refresh*.  
**refr-ingo**, -ēgi, -actum, 3, *break open*.  
**rēgius**, adj., *royal, of a king*.  
**re-grēdior**, -gressus, 3 dep., *return*.  
**rēligi-o**, -ōnis, f., *religion, religious scruple*.  
**rēligo**, 1, *tie, fasten*.  
**re-linquo**, -liqui, -lictum, 3, *leave, abandon*.  
**rēliqus**, adj., *remaining; plur., the rest*.  
**re-mitto**, -misi, -missum, 3, *let down*.  
**rēnōvo**, 1, *renew, refresh*.  
**reor**, **rātus**, 2 dep., *think*.  
**repl-eo**, -ēvi, -ētum, 2, *fill*.  
**res**, **rēi**, f., *thing, fortune*.  
**re-scindo**, -scīdi, -scissum, 3, *break down*.  
**re-sisto**, -stīti, 3, *resist (dat.)*.  
**resol-vo**, -vi, -ūtum, 3, *unloose*.  
**resp-icio**, -exi, -ectum, 3, *look back, consider*.  
**respon-deo**, -di, -sum, 2, *answer, reply (dat.)*.  
**respublica**, **reipublicae**, f., *state, commonwealth*.  
**restit-uo**, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *restore, renew (a battle)*.  
**rēvōco**, 1, *recall, call back*.  
**rex**, **rēgis**, m., *king*.  
**ri-deo**, -si, -sum, 2, *laugh*.  
**rig-eo**, 2, *be stiff or numb*.

**rip-a**, -aē, f., *bank*.  
**riv-us**, -i, m., *river*.  
**rōgo**, 1, *ask, ask for*.  
**ruin-a**, -ae, f., *fall, ruin*.  
**rūp-es**, -is, f., *rock*.  
**sac-er**, -ra, -rum, adj., *sacred*:  
**sacra**, n. plur., *sacrifice*.  
**saepe**, adv., *often*.  
**sāgūl-um**, -i, n., *a small military cloak, usually the purple one of a general*.  
**salt-us**, -ūs, m., *defile, pass*.  
**sāl-us**, -ūtis, f., *safety*.  
**sangu-is**, -īnis, m., *blood*.  
**sātis**, adv., *sufficiently, enough*.  
**sax-um**, -i, n., *rock, stone*.  
**scio**, 4, *know*.  
**scrī-bo**, -psi, -ptum, 3, *write*.  
**scūt-um**, -i, n., *the oblong Roman shield*.  
**se or sese**, **sui**, **sibi**, reflex. pron., *himself, herself, them selves*.  
**sēcundus**, adj., *second, favourable*.  
**sed**, conj., *but*.  
**sēdeo**, **sēdi**, **sessum**, 2, *sit, remain inactive*.  
**sēdīti-o**, -ōnis, f., *revolt, mutiny*.  
**segn-is**, -e, adj., *sl slothful*.  
**semper**, adv., *always*.  
**sēnāt-or**, -ōris, m., *senator*.  
**sēnāt-us**, -ūs, m., *senate*.  
**sēn-ex**, -is, m., *old man*.  
**sententi-a**, -ae, f., *opinion, decision*.  
**sen-tio**, -si, -sum, 4, *feel, perceive*.  
**septem**, num. adj., *seven*.  
**sē-quor**, -cūtus, 3 dep., *follow, pursue*.  
**servo**, 1, *keep, save*.

sescent-i, -ae, -a, num. adj.,  
*six hundred.*  
 sex, num. adj., *six.*  
 sextus, num. adj., *sixth.*  
 si, conj., *if.*  
 sibil-us, -i, m., *whistle.*  
 sic, adv., *so, in this way.*  
 sign-um, -i, n., *signal, seal-  
 ring, standard.*  
 silenti-um, -i, n., *silence.*  
 silv-a, -ae, f., *wood.*  
 silvestr-is, -e, adj., *wooded.*  
 simul, adv., *at the same time ;  
 w. cum, along with.*  
 sinist-er, -ra, -rum, adj.,  
*left-hand.*  
 sin-us, -ūs, m., *fold.*  
 sociēt-as, -ātis, f., *alliance.*  
 soci-us, -i, m., *ally.*  
 sol, -is, m., *sun.*  
 sol-eo, -ītus, 2 semi-dep., *be  
 accustomed to.*  
 sollar-s, -tis, adj., *cunning.*  
 sol-um, -i, n., *soil, earth.*  
 solus, adj., *alone, only.*  
 sol-vo, -vi, -ūtum, 3, *release,  
 pay ; w. navem, set sail.*  
 sonit-us, -ūs, m., *sound, noise.*  
 sor-s, -tis, f., *lot.*  
 spāti-um, -i, n., *space, distance.*  
 spēci-es, -ēi, f., *appearance.*  
 spēculāt-or, -ōris, m., *spy,  
 scout.*  
 spēcūlor, 1 dep., *spy.*  
 spēro, 1, *hope.*  
 sp-es, -ēi, f., *hope.*  
 stābīl-is, -e, adj., *firm, steady.*  
 stātīm, adv., *at once.*  
 stāti-o, -ōnis, f., *post, picket.*  
 stātīva, adj., n. plur., *se.  
 castra, stationary camp.*  
 stāt-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *deter-  
 mine, resolve.*  
 stīmūlo, 1, *stir up, incite.*

sto, stēti, stātum, 1, *stand,  
 stand firm.*  
 strāg-es, -is, f., *slaughter.*  
 stri-ngo, -nxi, -ctum, 3, *draw.*  
 sub, prep. w. acc., *motion to  
 or under ; w. abl., rest under.*  
 sūb-eo, -īvi or -ii, -ītum,  
 -īre, *come close up to.*  
 subsidi-um, -i, n., *assistance ;  
 plur., reinforcements.*  
 succen-do, -di, -sum, 3, *set  
 fire to.*  
 sūdo, 1, *sweat, drip.*  
 sum, fui, esse, fōre or fūtū-  
 rum esse, *be.*  
 summus, adj., *highest, top of.*  
 sūm-o, -psi, -ptum, 3, *take (of  
 food or drink).*  
 sūper, prep. w. acc., *motion  
 above ; w. abl., rest above.*  
 sūpēr-ior, -ius, adj., *above,  
 upper, superior.*  
 sūpēro, 1, *surpass, overcome,  
 cross.*  
 super-pōno, -pōsui, -pōsi-  
 tum, 3, *place on.*  
 super-sum, -fui, -esse, *be  
 over, survive.*  
 suppēdīto, 1, *supply.*  
 supplēment-um, -i, n., *rein-  
 forcement.*  
 supplicāti-o, -ōnis, f., *a day  
 of prayer and procession, inter-  
 cession.*  
 suprēmus, adj., *last.*  
 sus-cīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,  
*undertake.*  
 suspectus, adj., *under suspi-  
 cion ; w. habeo, suspect.*  
 sus-tīneo, -tīnuī, -tentum,  
 2, *sustain, hold out, resist.*  
 suus, possess. pron., *his, her,  
 its, their own : sui, his  
 men.*

tābern-a, -ae, f., *shop*.  
 tālent-um, -i, n., *talent, generally equal to about £240*.  
 tāl-is, -e, adj., *such, of such a sort*.  
 tam, adv., *so*.  
 tamen, adv., *nevertheless, yet*.  
 tandem, adv., *at last*.  
 tango, tēti, tactum, 3, *touch*.  
 tantus, adj., *so great, so much*:  
     tantum, adv., *only*.  
 tardius, compar. adv., *too slowly*.  
 tēgo, texi, tectum, 3, *hide*.  
 tēmērit-as, -ātis, f., *rashness*.  
 temp-us, -ōris, n., *time*.  
 tēn-eo, -ui, -tum, 2, *hold, take*.  
 terg-um, -i, n., *back, rear*: a  
     tergo, *in the rear*: terga  
     dare, *flee*.  
 terr-a, -ae, f., *earth, land*;  
     w. mōtus, *earthquake*.  
 terr-or, -ōris, m., *panic*.  
 tertius, num. adj., *third*.  
 tīmeo, 2, *fear*.  
 tīmīdus, adj., *frightened, timid*.  
 tīm-or, -ōris, m., *fear*.  
 tōg-a, -ae, f., *the long white robe of the Roman citizen, embroidered with purple for officials*.  
 torrīdus, adj., *hot*; shrivelled  
     with cold.  
 tōtus, adj., *whole*.  
 trā-do, -didi, -dītum, 3, *hand over, surrender*.  
 trāho, traxi, tractum, 3,  
     *drag, tow*.  
 trādū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead, convey across*.  
 tra-icio, -iēci, -iectum, 3,  
     *convey across*.  
 trāno, 1, *swim across*.  
 trans, prep., *across*.

trans-eo, -ivi or -ii, -ītum,  
     -ire, *cross*.  
 transīt-us, -ūs, m., *a crossing*.  
 trans-vēho, -vexi, -vectum,  
     3, *transport*.  
 trēdēcim, num. adj., *thirteen*.  
 trēpīdo, 1, *be alarmed*.  
 tres, tria, num. adj., *three*.  
 tricēsīmus, num. adj., *thir-*  
     *tieth*.  
 tridu-um, -i, n., *space of three days*.  
 tripertito, adv., *in three parts*.  
 trūcido, 1, *slaughter, kill*.  
 tu, te, tui, tibi, personal  
     pron., *thou*.  
 tūb-a, -ae, f., *trumpet*.  
 tu-eor, -ītus, 2 dep., *guard, defend*.  
 tum, adv., *then, at that time*.  
 tūmult-us, -ūs, m., *confusion, uproar*.  
 tūmūl-us, -i, m., *small hill, knoll*.  
 turbo, 1, *disturb, throw into confusion*.  
 turr-is, -is, f., *tower*.  
 tūtus, adj., *safe*.  
 tuus, possess. adj., *thy, your*.  
 ūbi, adv. and conj., *where, when*.  
 ullus, adj., *any*.  
 ultīmus, adj., *last*.  
 ūm-or, -ōris, m., *damp, moisture*.  
 unde, adv., *whence*.  
 undēcim, num. adj., *eleven*.  
 undīque, adv., *on all sides*.  
 unus, num. adj., *one, alone*.  
 urb-s, -is, f., *city*.  
 ur-geo, -si, 2, *urge, press*.  
 ut, conj., *in order that, so that, when*; adv., *as*.

ūt-er, -ris, m., *skin*.

ūt-er, -ra, -rum, pron., *which of two*.

ūtrum, conj., *whether*.

ūterque, utraque, utrumque, pron., *each, both*.

ūtīlīt-as, -ātis, f., *utility, usefulness*.

ū-tor, -sus, 3 dep., *use (abl.)*.

vād-um, -i, n., *shallow, ford*.

vāgor, 1 dep., *wander*.

vāgus, adj., *wandering, straying*.

vālīdus, adj., *strong*.

vall-is, -is, f., *valley*.

vārius, adj., *varied, different*; varie, adv., *in various ways*.

vā-s, -sis, n., *vessel*; plur., *baggage*.

vēho, veki, vectum, 3, *bring, carry*; pass., *ride*.

vel, adv., *or, either*.

vēl-es, -ītis, m., -um, gen. pl., *light-soldiery, skirmishers*.

vēlut, adv., *as if, as it were*.

vēnēn-um, -i, n., *poison*.

vēn-eo, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, -īre, *go to sale, be sold*.

vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *come*.

vēnor, 1 dep., *hunt*.

vent-us, -i, m., *wind*.

vē-r, -ris, n., *spring*.

verb-um, -i, n., *word*.

vēro, adv., *truly*.

ver-to, -ti, -sum, 3, *turn*.

vescor, 3 dep., *eat (abl.)*.

vest-er, -ra, -rum, possess. adj., *your*.

vestībŭl-um, -i, n., *porch*.

vestīment-um, -i, n., *clothes*.

vestīt-us, -ūs, m., *clothing*.

vēt-us, -ēris, adj., *old, veteran*.

vi-a, -ae, f., *road, way*.

vict-or, -ōris, m., *conqueror* also adj., *victorious*.

victōri-a, -ae, f., *victory*.

video, vidi, vīsum, 2, *see*; vīdeor, *seem*.

vīgīl, -is, m., *guard, sentry*.

vīgīnti, num. adj., *twenty*.

vill-a, -ae, f., *country-house*.

vin-cio, -xi, -ctum, 4, *bind*.

vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *defeat*.

vincŭl-um, -i, n., *chain, bond*.

vīnd-ex, -īcis, c., *avenger, deliverer*.

vīn-ea, -ae, f., *pent-house, siege engine*.

vīn-um, -i, n., *wine*.

vī-r, -rī, m., *man*.

vīres, *see vis*.

virg-a, -ae, f., *brushwood, twigs*.

virgult-um, -i, n., *undergrowth*.

vis, vim, vi, f., *quantity, force, violence*; plur., *vīres, strength*.

vīt-a, -ae, f., *life*.

vī-vo, -xi, -ctum, 3, *live*.

vix, adv., *scarcely, with difficulty*.

vōlo, vōlui, velle, *wish, be willing*.

vōlŭto, 1, *ponder, meditate*.

vol-vo, -vi, -ūtum, 3, *roll, whirl*.

vōrāg-o, -īnis, f., *eddy, whirlpool*.

vōt-um, -i, n., *vow, prayer*.

vulnĕro, 1, *wound*.

vuln-us, -ĕris, n., *wound*.

## VOCABULARY OF PROPER NAMES

- Āfer, Āfri**, the inhabitants of Africa ; especially the warlike infantry in Hannibal's army.
- Āfrica**, the great continent, the north coast of which was dominated by the Carthaginians.
- Āfricānus**, the title of honour given to Scipio in recognition of his successes in Africa against the Carthaginians.
- Ālexander**, the Great, king of Macedonia, conqueror of the world, considered by Hannibal to be the greatest general.
- Alliensis**, *adj.*, of Allia, the battle, 390 B. C., in which the Gauls defeated the Romans.
- Alpes**, the range of mountains which form the northern boundary of Italy, separating it from France and Switzerland.
- Antiōchia**, the chief town of Syria, the capital of the kingdom of Antiochus.
- Antiōchus**, the Great, king of Syria ; he became involved in hostilities with Rome and was finally defeated at the battle of Magnesia, 190 B. C. He died shortly after.
- Āpūlia**, a province in the east of lower Italy.
- Arnus**, the river Arno in Etruria : it flows into the sea near Pisa.
- Āsia**, the great continent to the east of the Mediterranean : sometimes it refers simply to Asia Minor.
- Aufīdus**, a river in Apulia, the scene of Hannibal's victory over the Romans : Cannae, from which the battle takes its name, is at a little distance.
- Bīthŷnia**, a province in the north of Asia Minor : the kingdom of Prusias.
- Campāni**, the inhabitants of the fertile province Campania to the south of Rome, or the townspeople of Capua.
- Cannae**, the scene of one of the most signal defeats ever suffered by the Romans. It lies close to the river Aufidus in Apulia.
- Cannensis**, *adj.*, of Cannae.
- Cāpitōlium**, the Capitol : a hill in Rome, near the forum, covered with temples ; it was the citadel of Rome and the centre of her religion.



## 92 VOCABULARY OF PROPER NAMES

**Cāpua**, the capital of Campania, the second city in Italy. Though under the protection of Rome, it deserted to Hannibal after the battle of Cannae, but was retaken and so severely punished that it never recovered its former glory.

**Carthāginienses**, the inhabitants of Carthage: they are also called **Poeni**.

**Carthāgo**, the capital and centre of Carthaginian power in north Africa; this immensely strong and wealthy city was a colony from Tyre, founded by the Phoenicians before the building of Rome. In 146 B.C. it was captured by the Romans and destroyed.

**Gaius Claudius Nēro**, consul 207 B.C., the general who, by his brilliant march, put an end to the chance of the Carthaginians in Italy at the battle of Metaurus, 207 B.C.

**Ėphēsus**, the capital of Ionia, in Asia Minor; **Ephesi**, *locative*.

**Quintus Fābius Maxīmus**, the dictator appointed after the defeat at Trasimene to save Rome, which he effected by his policy of avoiding direct action and giving Rome time to recover. Ennius, a Latin poet, said of him, *unus homo*

*nobis cunctando restituit rem*: 'one man re-established our state by his caution.' He was consul five times.

**Gaius Flāminius**, a headstrong general, defeated and slain in his second consulship by Hannibal at the Trasimene Lake.

**Titus Quintius Flāminius**, a consul: fought successfully in Macedonia and was called the liberator of Greece. He intrigued with Prusias for the surrender of Hannibal.

**Gnaeus Fulvius Centūmālus**, a proconsul defeated and slain at Herdonea by the Carthaginians.

**Galli**, the inhabitants of Gaul, north Spain, and north Italy: employed largely as cavalry and light infantry by Hannibal.

**Gallicus**, *adj.*, of Galli.

**Gisgo**, a Carthaginian senator who wished to continue the war after the battle of Zama.

**Hāmilcar Barca**, *see* Introduction. The great Carthaginian general of the first Punic War.

**Hannibal**, *see* Introduction. The great Carthaginian general of the second Punic War.

**Hanno**, head of the anti-Barcine faction in the Carthaginian senate, and ever ready to sacrifice the

- good of Carthage to his jealousy of Hannibal.
- Hasdrūbal**, the son-in-law of Hamilcar; general in Spain between Hamilcar and Hannibal. *See* Introduction.
- Hasdrūbal**, son of Hamilcar; general in Spain and entrusted with the command of the reinforcements for Hannibal. Defeated and killed at the Metaurus, 207 B. c.
- Hībērus**, the Ebro, a river in north Spain which formed the boundary between Roman and Carthaginian territory.
- Hispāni**, the inhabitants of Spain. They formed fine cavalry and infantry for Hannibal's army.
- Hispānia**, destined by Hamilcar to be the New Empire of Spain. *See* Introduction.
- Ītālia**, the long peninsula south of the Alps; for many years the seat of the second Punic War.
- Ītālicus**, *adj.*, of Italia.
- Gaius Laelius**, the friend of Scipio Africanus; in command of a part of the Roman army at Zama.
- Latine**, 'in the Latin tongue.'
- Marcus Līvius Sālinātor**, consul twice: entrusted with the defence of north Italy; with Claudius he defeated Hasdrubal on the Metaurus.
- Lȳdia**, a province in the middle of the west coast of Asia Minor.
- Māgo**, son of Hamilcar. He accompanied Hannibal to Italy as one of his officers. Sent to Carthage for reinforcements. In 203 B. c. was defeated and wounded by the Gauls and died soon after.
- Maharbal**, the brilliant commander of Hannibal's light cavalry.
- Marcus Claudius Marcellus**, five times consul: he distinguished himself by winning the *spolia opima* and by taking the city of Syracuse in 212 B. c. He was killed in a skirmish with the Carthaginians.
- Mētaurus**, a river in Umbria which gave its name to the battle in which Hasdrubal fell, 207 B. c.
- Marcus Mīnūcius Rūfus**, the unruly master of the horse under Fabius. He fell at the battle of Cannae.
- Nico**, one of the young Tarentine nobles who betrayed Tarentum to Hannibal.
- Nūmīdae**, the famous light cavalry of Hannibal, who came from north Africa.
- Lūcius Aemīlius Paulus**, twice consul: he had been successful in the Illyrian war. Against his advice

## 94 VOCABULARY OF PROPER NAMES

- Varro insisted on engaging with Hannibal at Cannae, and he himself fell in the battle.
- Philēmēnus**, one of the young Tarentine nobles who betrayed Tarentum to Hannibal.
- Poeni**, an alternative name for the Carthaginians: the word is connected with 'Phoenician', for Carthage had been founded by the Phoenicians.
- Prūsias**, the treacherous king of Bithynia who was ready to surrender Hannibal to the Romans.
- Pūnicus**, *adj.*, of Poeni. In Livy *Punica fides* means treachery, for the Romans considered the Carthaginians treacherous, just as the French used to talk of 'perfidious Albion'.
- Pŷrēnaei**, the range of mountains forming the boundary between Gaul and Spain.
- Pyrrhus**, king of Epirus, who had carried on a successful campaign in Italy, placed by Hannibal as second in ability only to Alexander.
- Rhōdānus**, the Rhone, a broad rapid river flowing southward through Gaul into the Mediterranean.
- Rōma**, the capital of Italy on the Tiber: originally a kingdom, then a republic until 31 B.C., finally an empire. **Romae**, *locative*.
- Romānus**, *adj.*, of Rome.
- Inhabitants and citizens of Rome.**
- Sāguntini**, inhabitants of Saguntum.
- Sāguntum**, a city on the east coast of Spain, south of the Ebro: allied with Rome. The capture of it in 219 B.C. by Hannibal was made the *casus belli*.
- Sālāpia**, a town in Apulia which resisted and out-tricked Hannibal.
- Sālāpītāni**, the inhabitants of Salapia.
- Sardīnia**, a fertile island in the Mediterranean between Italy and Spain, somewhat craftily annexed by the Romans between the first and second Punic Wars.
- Publius Cornēlius Scīpio**, sent to Spain to hinder Hannibal, was out-manœuvred, and crossed to Italy to meet Hannibal as he came down from the Alps. He was defeated at the Ticinus, and again at the Trebia, where he fought under the pressure of his colleague.
- Publius Cornēlius Scīpio Āfricānus**, saved his father at the Ticinus, fought at Cannae: took command in Spain. Later he crossed to Africa and defeated Hannibal at Zama, 202 B.C., and reduced Carthage: twice consul; died 183 B.C.
- Sibyllini libri**, the Sibylline

books brought by the Sibyl of Cumae to king Tarquin. They were carefully treasured and consulted in any great national crisis.

**Sicilia**, the most fertile and valuable island in the Mediterranean. The Romans and Carthaginians continually contended for it, until it became a province of Rome after the first Punic War.

**Tărentini**, the inhabitants of Tarentum.

**Tărentum**, a wealthy city in south Italy; being jealous of Rome it revolted to Hannibal, but was retaken by the Romans later and treated with great severity.

**Ticinus**, a tributary of the Po in north Italy. The scene of Hannibal's first

victory on Roman soil, 218 B. C.

**Trăsŭmēnus lăcus**, a lake in Etruria memorable for the great defeat of the Romans by Hannibal, 217 B. C.

**Trēbia**, a tributary of the Po in north Italy. Hannibal's second victory over the Romans took place on its banks, 218 B. C.

**Gaius Tărentius Varro**, the plebeian consul in 216 B. C., a brave but rash general: he was responsible for joining battle with Hannibal at Cannae, but acted courageously after his defeat.

**Zăma**, a town in Numidia, near Carthaginian territory: the scene of Hannibal's defeat at the hands of Scipio in 202 B. C.

## ENGLISH EXERCISES

As these exercises are closely connected with the divisions of the Latin translation of the same number, continual reference should be made to the corresponding piece of Latin, as similar constructions will be frequently found in both, and some assistance may be gained by comparing the two. The sections in the rules at the head of the exercises refer to Allen's *Latin Grammar*. The rules must in all cases be learnt thoroughly preparatory to attempting the exercises. Words linked by hyphens are to be translated by a single Latin word. (The exercises are divided into classes *A*, *B*; *A* being easier, *B* slightly harder.)

### I

**RULES.** The Three Concords, § 95. (1) The finite verb agrees with its nominative in number and person. (2) The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case. (3) The relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; but in case belongs to its own clause, §§ 222-229. §§ 96, 97. The copulative verbs take the same case after them as before them. § 98. Nouns in apposition must be in the same case. § 99. Transitive verbs usually govern an object in the accusative.

- A. 1. Hannibal was a small boy.
2. This boy was the son of-Hamilcar.
3. The father Hamilcar took Hannibal from-Carthage (*Carthagine*).
4. Hamilcar was the Carthaginian general.
5. He had a great army.
6. The soldiers of-the-army were Spanish and Carthaginian.

- B.* 1. Hannibal was strong and brave.  
 2. The soldiers, who loved Hamilcar, loved Hannibal the son.  
 3. Hannibal had the army which Hamilcar the father had.  
 4. Hasdrubal, who was the Carthaginian general, loved Hannibal.  
 5. Hannibal as-a-boy said these words:  
 6. 'I will always be an enemy to-the-Romans.'

## II

**RULES.** § 120. Place where is put in the abl. without a preposition, sometimes in is used. If the place is a town or small island the locative case is used, § 104. § 103. Place whence is expressed by *ab* or *ex*, except in the case of the names of towns or small islands, when the preposition is omitted. § 102. Place whither is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the accus., unless the place is a town or small island, when the preposition is omitted. § 60. In questions *-ne* (attached to the first word) asks a question. *num* expects the answer 'no', *nonne*, the answer 'yes'.

- A.* 1. The soldiers led Hannibal into the-general's-tent.  
 2. Hannibal was made general in Spain.  
 3. He leads the Carthaginians to-Saguntum.  
 4. A message was sent to-Rome.  
 5. This-news (lit. these-things) was reported at-Rome.  
 6. Were not the citizens at-Rome angry ?  
*B.* 1. The Carthaginian forces marched to the town.  
 2. Did the Carthaginians take Saguntum ?  
 3. Did the men-of-Saguntum repulse Hannibal ?  
 4. Were reinforcements sent from-Rome to-Saguntum ?  
 5. The men-of-Saguntum lighted a large fire,  
 6. into which they threw all their-gold and themselves (*se*).

## III

RULES. *L. G.* § 273. After verbs *to wish, begin, be able, resolve, &c.*, the infin. is added to complete the sense: this is the prolativ. infin. § 101. Duration of time (time how long) is put in the accus. Point of time (time when) is put in the ablative.

- A.* 1. Hannibal decided to march into Italy.  
 2. He came to the Rhone, which he wished to cross.  
 3. The Spanish were able to cross the river by-means-of-skins.  
 4. For-many days the elephants were not able to cross.  
 5. The soldiers began to build rafts.  
 6. During night and day they built rafts.
- B.* 1. In a short time the rafts were ready.  
 2. Next day the soldiers began to carry-across the elephants.  
 3. At-first they drove the elephants on to a raft,  
 4. which they were able to tow across the stream.  
 5. For a short time the elephants were not afraid, but soon they-began to fear.  
 6. For many hours the elephants were towed across the stream.

## IV

RULES. § 120. The instrument with which a thing is done is put in the ablat. § 121 (*m*). The agent by whom a thing is done is expressed by *a, ab* with ablat. The manner in which a thing is done is put in the ablat. The cause of a thing being done is put in the ablat. § 16 (*n*). *With* is translated by *cum* with the abl. if the noun denotes a living thing, otherwise the abl. alone is used.

- A.* 1. Ambassadors were sent by the Romans to-Carthage.



2. Fabius was sent with others from-Rome to-Carthage.
3. The Romans were dressed in-long togas.
4. 'We bring to-Carthage peace or war.'
5. The Carthaginians answered with-a-fierce shout.
6. War was accepted by the Carthaginians with-joyful heart.

- B.*
1. Hannibal tried to win-over the Gauls by-bribes.
  2. He marched to the Alps with a large army.
  3. For-many days the Gauls fought with-swords and spears.
  4. Hannibal determined to outwit the enemy by-a-trick.
  5. Were the Gauls conquered by the Carthaginians?
  6. On-the-next day Hannibal conquered by-an-ambush . the enemy who were fighting rashly.

V

**RULES.** § 291. When *him, her, it, them* ; *his, hers, its, theirs* refer to the subject of the sentence, *se, suus* must be used. When *him, her, it, them* do not refer to the subject of the sentence, use *is, ille*. When *his, hers, its, theirs* do not refer to the subject of the sentence, use *eius, illius, eorum, illorum*. *Ipsē* meaning '-self' is a demonstrative adj. and agrees with the noun. *Se* meaning 'self' is a reflexive pronoun.

- A.* 1. The Saguntines threw themselves into the fire.
2. The townspeople themselves threw their gold into the flames.
3. Many surrendered themselves: many killed themselves.
4. He killed himself with-his-own hand.
5. The Carthaginians burnt their town.
6. He himself fought with them for-many hours.

*B.* 1. The Carthaginians wounded the consul himself with-spears.

2. The son of-the consul saved his father.

3. The Romans protected the consul with-their bodies and brought him into the camp.

4. The consul was saved by his-own son and by-their valour.

5. The Romans began to retreat to their camp.

6. In the camp all began to praise his valour.

## VI

**RULES.** *L. G.* § 116. The dative is used to translate 'to' (except when it means motion), § 117, and 'for' (except when it stands for phrases such as 'on account of', 'on behalf of'). § 198 (*e*). Use the subjunctive to express wishes. § 378. Use the subjunctive with *ne* to express negative commands or requests in the first and third persons. With second person use *noli*, *nolite* with *infin.*

*A.* 1. This place is fitted for-an-ambush.

2. Let-us-choose brave-men for-this trick.

3. Let-them-hold the post with-a-stout heart

4. Do not let-them-desert the post.

5. Do not yield to-the-enemy, soldiers.

6. Let-them-take their arms and fight with-a-glad heart.

*B.* 1. Do not fear omens : leave fear to-cowardly-men.

2. Let-them-consult the Sibylline books.

3. Let-them-purify the city. Are we cowardly at-Rome ?

4. Let shields sweat with-blood : let the sun fight with the moon.

5. But let-us not be terrified by-omens.

6. Imitate the brave senate : do not avoid your duty.

## VII

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 113, 199 (*a*). When 'that', 'to' means 'in order that', 'in order to', translate by *ut* with the (§ 146) subjunctive. *Ne* is used to translate 'not to', 'lest', 'in order that . . . not'. This signifies a purpose. § 199 (*b*). When 'that' means 'so that', translate by *ut* with the subjunctive, but use (§ 146) *ut . . . non* to render 'so that . . . not'. This signifies a result or consequence. Learn very carefully § 148, the sequence of tenses: primary tenses must follow primary and historic must follow historic.

- A. 1. Hannibal came to Italy to conquer the Romans.
2. He led his-men across the Alps to enter Italy.
3. The Carthaginians were so (*tam*) tired that they could not advance.
4. The cold was so-great that many died.
5. The Gauls begged Hannibal to attack Rome.
6. He won over the Gauls by-bribes lest they should fight.

B. 1. Hannibal was so cunning that he outwitted the Romans by-a-trick.

2. He placed his troops so that the Romans should not be able to escape.

3. The mist was so thick that the Romans could not see the enemy.

4. The Romans fought bravely to escape.

5. The Romans who survived hastened to-Rome to protect the city.

6. Let all-men try to protect their own country or die bravely.

## VIII

RULES. This section is devoted to the final and consecutive sentences. The rules of Ex. VII should be carefully re-read.

- A. 1. All were overwhelmed with-fear at-Rome.
2. For the Romans had been defeated in a great battle.
3. Fabius was made dictator to protect the city.
4. He determined not to fight lest he should be defeated.

5. He wished to carry-on the war by-delay in-order-to harass the Carthaginians;

6. but so-many estates were plundered that he was blamed by all-men at Rome.

B. 1. At-this time the Romans were defeated in-so-many battles that they had no soldiers.

2. But they determined to collect an army to defend Rome.

3. Fabius followed Hannibal for-many days in-order-that his-men should not fear the Carthaginians.

4. By-this plan the Romans, who at-first were timid, became brave.

5. Will they not fight for (*pro*) their country? Let Rome be the prize for-brave-men.

6. 'Let a coward desert his post: we wish to fight with Hannibal who is an enemy to-Rome.'

## IX

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 112, 211. The acc. and infin. is used after verbs of *saying, perceiving, knowing, thinking*, and similar verbs. The subject of the dependent clause is put in the accus., and the verb of the dependent clause is put in the infin., the verb of the main clause remains the same. 'He says that the army has come.'—*Dicit* ('he says', main verb) *exercitum* ('that the army', subject of dependent clause in accus.) *venisse* ('has come', the verb of the dependent clause in infin.). The verbs retain the same tense in the infin. The word 'that' is often omitted in English.

A. 1. The master of-the-horse thought his general was cowardly.

2. He said that he himself dared to fight for (*pro*) his country.

3. He perceived that the soldiers also wished-for battle.

4. They decided to divide the army.

5. Hannibal was glad: for he perceived that Fabius had only two legions.

6. He determined to outwit Minucius by-a-trick.

B. 1. Next day he nearly routed Minucius by-an-ambush.

2. But Fabius saw that Minucius was in danger and brought help.

3. Men say that then Minucius returned to the camp of Fabius and called him father.

4. At-last at-Rome the citizens perceived that Fabius was carrying-on the war wisely.

5. Historians relate that Fabius was called the Loiterer because-of this plan.

6. A poet says that one man restored the common-wealth by-delaying (*cunctando*).

## X

RULES. *L. G.* § 381. After verbs of *hoping*, *promising*, *threatening* the future infin. is always used, and the subject of the dependent clause must be expressed. 'He hopes to come', i. e. 'he hopes that he will come,' *sperat se venturum esse*. § 211. 'I deny' and 'I say that . . . not' are both translated by *nego*. Never use *dico . . . non*.

A. 1. Messengers reported to-Hannibal that there were great provision-supplies at-Cannae.

2. The Carthaginian hoped to capture these.

3. He said that the Romans were not guarding the provisions with great care.

4. He promised his-men that they would easily take Cannae.

5. Also he hoped to defeat the Romans in a great battle,

6. for he knew that one consul was rash and wished to-fight.

*B.* 1. The Romans did what he had hoped.

2. They joined battle and hoped to win a victory,

3. for they knew that Hannibal's army was lessened by many battles.

4. Also they hoped to save the provision-supplies at Cannae.

5. No one denied that the enemy was weak.

6. Historians say that the Romans suffered no greater disaster.

## XI

**RULES.** *L. G.* § 291. In simple sentences *se* refers to the subject of its own clause. In indirect statement (or accus. and infin.) if the subject of the dependent clause is the same as that of the main clause *se* must be used (the same rule applies to *suus*), otherwise *eum*, *eos* (for the possessive *eius*, *eorum*) must be used to translate *him*, *them*, &c. 'He replied that he had not given the book to them, but they to him.' *Ille respondit non se iis sed eos sibi librum dedisse.*

*A.* 1. The Romans retired from the battle.

2. The Romans say that their army retired.

3. The Numidians outwitted Varro by their trick.

4. The Roman historians say his army was not large,

5. but that it never yielded.

6. The Romans said that their men were conquered by Hannibal's trick.

*B.* 1. Hannibal said he had no provisions and his men could not feed their horses.

2. He promised to supply forage for their horses at-Cannae.

3. The Romans said that Hannibal defeated them.

4. Hannibal thought that he had not defeated them, but that their own folly had.

5. Let no man retire from his post.

6. Let the enemy repulse no man from his post.

## XII

**RULES.** *L. G.* § 302 and § 317. Deponent and semi-deponent verbs have perfect participles with an active meaning, *locutus*, 'having spoken' = 'when he had spoken.' These agree as adj. with their subst. Transitive verbs have perfect participles with a passive meaning, *amatus*, 'having been loved,' agreeing with their subst. as an adj., see especially § 317. Wherever it is possible in sentences in which a Latin participle is to be used make the participle agree with the subject or object as required. (1) 'The Romans having defeated the Gauls killed them,' i.e. 'the Romans killed the (having been) defeated Gauls,' *Romani victos Gallos occiderunt*. (2) 'The Gauls were defeated and killed,' i.e. 'the (having been) defeated Gauls were killed,' *Galli victi occidebantur*.

*A.* 1. Maharbal having spoken these words went-away.

2. Having followed him to-Rome he feasted at-Rome.

3. The messenger having been sent to-Carthage reported these-things.

4. Maharbal having thought the victory was won was glad.

5. The general having been wounded with a spear died.

6. The Roman army having been routed fled.



*B.* 1. He poured-out the rings having been brought to Carthage.

2. The Carthaginian senate saw the (having been) poured-out rings.

3. Our-men having attacked bravely have won many victories.

4. He begged-for reinforcements for Hannibal's lessened army.

5. The senate determined to send the collected provisions to the lessened army.

6. The messenger having been dismissed returned to Hannibal to announce that forces were being collected.

### XIII

**RULES.** *L. G.* 302. When there is no deponent verb and an active verb is used, *cum* with the subjunctive (pluperf. if the principal verb is in an historic tense, perf. if the principal verb is in a primary tense) is used to express a perf. part. 'Having done this he went away,' *cum haec fecisset abiit*. *cum* = since, and has a causal force, § 144.

*A.* 1. The Romans having heard these-things wished to abandon Italy.

2. Scipio having bared his sword urged them to refrain from this decision.

3. When they had all promised they went away.

4. Hannibal having conquered the Romans at Cannae marched to Capua,

5. which was a great and wealthy city in Campania.

6. When he had reached the town he hoped to win it over by promises.

*B.* 1. The townspeople being besieged send ambassadors to the consul,

2. who having heard the news dismissed them home.
3. The disheartened townspeople determined to beg-  
for peace.
4. Hannibal having heard this was glad.
5. He received the ambassadors sent to the camp  
kindly.
6. Having encouraged the messengers he sent them  
back from his camp to Capua.

XIV

RULES. *L. G.* § 317. Wherever it is possible in sentences in which a Latin participle is to be used make the participle agree with the subject or object as required in the previous exercises. (1) 'The Romans having defeated the Gauls killed them,' i. e. 'the Romans killed the (having been) defeated Gauls,' *Romani victos Gallos occiderunt*. (2) 'The Gauls were defeated and killed,' i. e. 'the (having been) defeated Gauls were killed,' *Galli victi occidebantur*.

RULES. *L. G.* § 123. When the participle cannot be brought into agreement with either subject or object to the verb, use the ablative absolute construction, which is formed by a noun in the ablative with the participle in agreement. 'The horse being killed, I will go away,' *equo occiso, abibo*: again, if there is no deponent perf. part. this construction should be used, 'having heard this news, he went away,' *his rebus auditis abiit*. For different phrases in English which should be translated into abl. abs. in Latin read carefully § 262, and compare § 302.

4. 1. Having formed a plan two nobles came to Hannibal.

2. Having learned the plan Hannibal hoped to take the city.

3 Then having collected his forces he set out to Tarentum.

4. When night approached he came to the gates.
5. When the gates were opened the guards were slain.
6. Then Hannibal having encouraged his men led them into the city.

B. 1. When the Romans heard the shouts they retired into the citadel,

2. which being strongly fortified could not be stormed.

3. But the Romans guarded the harbour (*abl. abs.*) and cut-off Hannibal.

4. And so Hannibal cut-off their provisions (*abl. abs.*) and determined to abandon the siege.

5. Having collected his men he marched from the city.

6. Thus the Romans having defended the citadel saved the town.

## XV

RULES. *L. G.* § 317. In this exercise, which refers to Exercises XII, XIII, XIV (the rules for these must be re-read), the partic. pass., the perf. partic. deponent, the *abl. abs.*, and *cum* with the subj. must be used at discretion. First see whether there is a deponent part. which may be used, or try the participial construction; if neither is possible use the *abl. abs.*, and lastly, but only if necessary, use *cum*.

A. 1. On learning this (*use a past part.*) the Romans decided to punish Capua.

2. Three armies having marched to Capua besieged the town.

3. When Hannibal learnt this (*past part.*) he determined to help the citizens.

4. And so he moved his camp and marched to Capua.

5. But being unable to burst through the armies he led his men from Capua to Rome.

6. He did this thinking (*past part.*) the Roman armies would return to defend Rome.

B. 1. Pitching his camp he approached the walls.

2. Though the Romans were terrified (*past part.*) they determined to defend the city.

3. When Hannibal perceived he could do nothing he moved his camp and led away his army.

4. Soon after Capua was taken and punished by the Romans.

5. Many nobles taking poison died,

6. for fearing the anger of the Romans they preferred to slay themselves.

## XVI

RULES. *L.G.* § 301. Verbs of *commanding* (except *iubeo*, which takes *infin.*, *advising*, *persuading*, *begging*, *allowing* (except *sino*, which takes *infin.*) take the subjunctive with *ut* in positive, *ne* in negative sentences. 'I advise you to do this,' *te moneo ut hoc facias*: 'I ordered you not to do this,' *tibi imperavi ne hoc faceres*. Read up § 148 and observe the sequence of tenses as in *Ex. VII.* For the cases after these verbs see § 118.

A. 1. Hannibal ordered his cavalry to hide themselves.

2. He hoped to catch the Roman general by-ambush.

3. He advised the cavalry to enter the wood by-night.

4. He warned them not to light camp-fires.

5. When the enemy were cut-off Hannibal ordered his men to advance.

6. The Carthaginians springing (*past part.*) from their ambush allowed no Romans to escape.

B. 1. The consul fearing (*past part.*) the tricks of

Hannibal advised the townspeople not to trust his dispatch.

2. Hannibal coming by night ordered the townspeople to open the gates.

3. His officers warned him not to enter the gates.

4. When the gates were opened the Carthaginians entered the town.

5. When many had entered the gates were shut and cut them off.

6. Thus Hannibal having been caught by his own trick, the Carthaginians went away disheartened.

## XVII

RULES. *L. G.* § 60. Again read rules for interrogatives, § 292 for double interrog. § 387. After verbs of *fearing*, use *ut* or *ne non* with subj. in negative sentences, *ne* in positive sentences. 'I fear that he will not come,' *timeo ut veniat*, *timeo ne non veniat*. 'I feared that he would come,' *timebam ne veniret*. Remember the sequence of tenses, § 148.

A. 1. After receiving the dispatch the consul feared to delay.

2. He feared that his colleague would be in sore straits.

3. He was afraid that the Romans would not be able to resist the Carthaginians.

4. His soldiers begged him not to fear that they could not endure forced marches.

5. They only (*tantum*) feared that the Carthaginians would attack Rome.

6. Do you not fear that the walls of Rome are weak?

B. 1. Will you lead us against the enemy or not?

2. Is your colleague able to resist the enemy?

3. Can we endure hunger and forced marches or not?

4. All the citizens prayed that the battle might be favourable.

5. Will the gods give victory to us or to them ?

6. He only (*tantum*) feared that hunger and hardships would lessen their strength.

## XVIII

RULES. *L. G.* § 283. Instead of *ut*, the relative *qui* may be used to express a purpose (*quo* being used in place of *ut* if the subordinate clause contains a comparative, § 365). The relative may be subject or object to its verb. See Ex. I. 'He sends ambassadors to (=who may ask for peace,' *mittit legatos qui (=ut) pacem petant*. 'He has few men to send,' *paucos habet quos mittat*. § 257. After comparatives 'than' is translated by *quam*, in which case the moods and cases that follow must be the same as in the sentence that precedes, or the abl. of comparison, § 121 (c), may be used, but only when the things compared are in the nomin. or accus. *Caesar maior Pompeio, Caesar maior quam Pompeius, ferunt eum maiorem Pompeio, ferunt eum maiorem quam Pompeium*. With other cases *quam* must be used. *Facilius est mihi quam tibi* (not *te* without *quam*). *Pompei exercitus maior erat quam Caesaris* (not *Caesare* without *quam*).

A. 1. The consul had more-numerous troops than Hasdrubal.

2. The elephants of-the-Carthaginians were more formidable than the horses of the Romans.

3. Hasdrubal had sent messengers in-order-to inform Hannibal of his plans.

4. The Carthaginian had brought reinforcements to conquer Italy more easily.

5. Hasdrubal had brought elephants with him to terrify the Romans more greatly.

6. Claudius gave his men to-his colleague to draw-up in the-line-of battle.

*B.* 1. More Carthaginians were killed in this battle than were captured.

2. The Romans never won a more important battle than this.

3. Fortune was kinder to-the-Romans than to-the-Carthaginians.

4. A messenger was sent to Rome to announce the victory.

5. He hastened in-order-that the Romans might be informed of the victory the more quickly.

6. The life of-Hannibal was sadder than the death of-his brother Hasdrubal.

## XIX

**RULES.** *L. G.* §§ 140-2. The word 'must' is translated in the passive voice by the gerundive, and may be followed by the agent in the dative (if the verb is one that governs the dat. ab is used with the abl.), 'we must go,' *nobis eundum est*, i. e. 'it must be gone by us.' If in English there is an object to the verb. 'we must defeat the enemy,' the sentence is turned. *hostis nobis vincendi sunt*, but after verbs that take the dat. the gerundive is used impersonally with the dat., 'we must help the wretched,' *miseris a nobis subveniendum est*.

*A.* 1. Claudius must return quickly.

2. All delay must be avoided.

3. No soldier must delay.

4. All the soldiers must take food on-the-march (*ex itinere*).

5. Provisions must be supplied by the townspeople.

6. All men must praise the bold plan of-Claudius.



B. 1. Hannibal must move his camp and help (*dat.*) his allies.

2. Hannibal perceived that the Carthaginians must retreat and resist (*dat.*) the Romans.

3. An ambassador having come from Carthage said to Hannibal that he must not delay longer ;

4. he said he must return to Carthage to defend the town.

5. Hannibal perceived that he must obey (*dat.*) the Carthaginian senate.

6. All men must say that Hannibal was not conquered by the Roman people.

## XX

RULES. *L. G.* § 135. The gerunds are the cases of the infin. The accus. gerund is used after prep. 'born to rule', *natus ad regendum* : the genit. 'desirous of ruling', *cupidus regendi* : *dat.* 'devoted to ruling', *deditus regendo* : *abl.* used as *abl.* of manner or with a prep. 'he was worn out by ruling', *fessus erat regendo*. When the gerund is in the genit. or *abl.* it may govern a case, *hostem vincendi causa*, 'for the sake of . . .', *hostem fugando vicit*, 'he won by routing the foe.' § 279. But when the gerund governs an object, it is more usual to put the noun into the case of the gerund, and to use the gerundive agreeing in gender, number, and case with the noun : *natus ad regendos populos* : *cupidus regendi populi* : *deditus regendis populis*, §§ 138, 139, and 279.

- A. 1. Hannibal was desirous of speaking with Scipio.
2. He was desirous of begging for better conditions.
3. Scipio was eager for fighting.
4. By fighting he hoped to conquer Carthage.
5. All Romans were eager for destroying Carthage.

6. The Romans were born to rule and devoted to fighting.

*B.* 1. Hannibal wished to refrain from-joining battle.

2. He perceived that he could gain nothing by-fighting.

3. For-the-sake-of terrifying the Romans he drew-up the elephants in line of-battle.

4. Scipio formed plans to avoid the elephants.

5. By-leaving a space between the ranks the elephants were easily avoided.

6. Hannibal devoted himself to encouraging his troops in-order-that they might fight more bravely.

## XXI

**RULES.** *L. G.* § 200 (b). Indirect questions (which include very many that do not appear at first sight to be questions at all) may follow verbs of *asking, knowing, ignorance, considering, doubt, telling, &c.*, the verb of the subordinate clause always being in the subjunctive. 'It is uncertain what he is doing,' *incertum est quid agat*. 'I did not know when you were coming,' *nesciebam quando venires*. 'Tell me whether you will be present or not,' *dic mihi utrum adfuturus sis annon*. See list of interrog. §§ 60 (*f*), 292-294. For the future subjunctive use the periphrastic conjugation, § 73. 'I do not know whether he will come,' *nescio num venturus sit*.

*A.* 1. The Romans wondered whether Scipio would win the victory.

2. Hannibal wondered why Fortune was not kind to him.

3. He asked his soldiers if they feared the Romans.

4. The Romans wondered whether they could resist (*dat.*) the elephants.

5. Scipio considered what ought-to-be-done.
6. The Roman general wondered whether he could deceive the elephants by-a-trick.

*B.* 1. Hannibal determined to learn what were the conditions of-peace.

2. He did not know whether Scipio would be merciful or not.

3. He decided to ask whether Scipio would give Carthage better conditions.

4. It was doubtful whether the Carthaginians would accept the conditions.

5. The Carthaginians were doubtful whether they should accept the peace,

6. or whether they should again join battle with the Romans.

## XXII

**RULES.** *L. G.* § 132. After impersonal verbs the construction used is the acc. and infin. (*libet, licet, liquet* take the dat.). See list, §§ 78, 79. For various examples see §§ 269–272. ‘I ought to do this,’ *me haec facere oportet*, i.e. ‘it is right that I should do this.’ ‘I may do this,’ i.e. ‘it is permitted to me to do this’, *mihi licet haec facere*. Many impersonal verbs take acc. of person and genit. of thing.

- A.* 1. Hannibal was weary of-the-war.
2. It was clear that fortune favoured the Romans.
3. They ought not to lose the opportunity of-peace.
4. Scipio did not repent of-his mercy;
5. for he pitied the unfortunate enemy,
6. and so he determined to spare the Carthaginians.

*B.* 1. The Carthaginians said that Hannibal repented of-the-peace ;

2. for it was clear that he was begging the king for help.

3. The Carthaginians said that they were weary of-the-war

4. and that Hannibal ought to be surrendered to the Romans.

5. They also said that they could not defeat the Romans,

6. for they believed that it was clear that they were weaker than the enemy.

### XXIII

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 200, 201. In *Oratio obliqua* (1) simple statements of *Oratio recta* are put into the infin. : 'he has gone away,' *abiit*; 'he said he had gone away,' *dixit se abiisse*; (2) questions of second person are put into subjunctive, of first and third into the infin. with acc. of subject; (3) command is put into the subjunctive; (4) all subordinate clauses are put into the subjunctive.

A. 1. Messengers reported that Hannibal had fled from-Carthage.

2. The Romans asked whither he had gone.

3. They answered that he had gone into Asia, when he had left Africa.

4. They said that he had done this in-order-to beg the king for help.

5. Historians relate that Hannibal fled from-Carthage because he was in danger.

6. The Romans considered what ought-to-be-done.

B. 1. The Roman general said, Let the king surrender Hannibal.

2. The king said that he was willing to surrender the Carthaginian.

3. Spies learnt that the king had formed a plan of betraying Hannibal.

4. They urged Hannibal to flee for-the-sake-of saving his life.

5. Hannibal said that the Romans feared him, a wretched old-man,

6. and so he would take poison which he had, in order-not-to be betrayed.

## RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES

The following are easy exercises for recapitulation. Try to think out in each sentence what rule must be applied.

### XXIV

A. 1. Hannibal said that there was no opportunity of taking Rome.

2. He urged the Carthaginians to send help from Carthage to Italy.

3. The Carthaginians sent reinforcements to help Hannibal.

4. Hasdrubal says that reinforcements ought to be sent at once.

5. Hasdrubal setting-out (*past part.*) from Carthage hastened to Italy in order to help his brother more quickly.

6. Historians relate that Hannibal pitied Marcellus.

B. 1. Hannibal ordered the body of Marcellus to be burned.

2. Gaining possession of his ring he decided to deceive the enemy.

3. The consul hearing of this (*abl. abs.*) announced that the general's ring was captured.

4. He urged them not to be deceived by a dispatch.

5. He said, Let them close the gates of the town.

6. He wondered whether the townspeople would be deceived by the trick or not.

## XXV

A. 1. The general knew that the troops which he had were disheartened.

2. And so he encouraged the collected soldiers,

3. and said there was an opportunity of-winning a victory.

4. He asked them whether the Romans were not born to conquer.

5. Let them hold their post : let no soldier retire.

6. He said Rome must be kept-safe.

B. 1. The king promised to help Hannibal with an army.

2. Hannibal hoped to gain provisions and troops.

3. The king sent soldiers to capture Hannibal.

4. Hannibal learning the plan of the king perceived that he must flee.

5. Napoleon (*imperator Gallicus*) said that no general was greater than Hannibal.

6. Hannibal promised that he would be an enemy to-the-Roman people : was he ever weary of-his oath ?



## ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

The grammar must be used in conjunction with the vocabulary for declining nouns and adjectives and for conjugating regular verbs.

Proper names are taken from the text and are to be found in the Proper Name vocabulary.

- abandon**, re-linquo, -līqui, -lictum, 3.  
**able**, be, possum, pōtui, posse.  
**accept**, ac-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3.  
**across**, trans. *with acc.*  
**advance**, pro-grēdior, -gressus, 3 dep.  
**advise**, mōneo, 2.  
**afraid**, be, timeo, 2 ; trēpīdo, 1.  
**after**, post, *with acc. and adv.*  
**again**, itērum.  
**against**, adversus *with acc.*  
**all**, omn-is, -e.  
**allow**, per-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 (dat.).  
**ally**, soci-us, -i, m.  
**also**, etiam.  
**always**, semper.  
**ambassador**, lēgāt-us, -i, m.  
**ambush**, insīdi-ae, -arum, f. plur.  
**and**, et, que (suffixed to the word to which it belongs).  
**anger**, ir-a, -ae, f.  
**angry**, irāt-us, -a, -um.  
**announce**, rēfēro, rettūli, relātum.  
**answer**, respon-deo, -di, -sum, 2.  
**approach**, apprōpinquo, 1.  
**arms**, arm-a, -orum, neut. plur.  
**army**, exercīt-us, -ūs, m.  
**ask**, rogo, 1.  
**at**, ad *with acc.* (sometimes in).  
**at first**, primo.  
**at last**, tandem.  
**at once**, statim.  
**attack**, to, oppugno, 1 (of a place), ag-grēdior, -gressus, 3 dep. (in general sense).  
**avoid**, vīto, 1.  
**bare**, stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3.  
**battle**, pugn-a, -ae, f., proeli-um, -i, n. ; line-of-battle, āci-es, -ei, f.  
**battle**, to join, mănūs consēr-o, -ui, -rtum, 3.  
**be**, sum, fui, esse.  
**bear**, fēro, tūli, lātum.  
**because of**, propter (acc.).  
**become**, fīo, factus, fīeri.  
**beg for**, pēt-o, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, 3.  
**begin**, in-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3.

**believe**, *crē-do*, -*dīdi*, -*dītum*, 3.

**besiege**, *ob-sīdeo*, -*sēdi*, -*ses-sum*, 2.

**betray**, *pro-do*, -*dīdi*, -*dītum*, 3.

**better**, *mēlior*, -*us*.

**between**, *inter* (acc.).

**blame**, *culpo*, 1.

**blood**, *sangui-s*, -*nis*, m.

**body**, *corp-us*, -*ōris*, n.

**bold**, *aud-ax*, -*ācis*.

**book**, *lib-er*, -*ri*, m.

**booty**, *praed-a*, -*ae*, f.

**born to**, *nāt-us*, -*a*, -*um ad* (acc.).

**boy**, *pu-er*, -*eri*, m.

**brave**, *fort-is*, -*e*.

**bravely**, *fortīter*.

**bribe**, *dōn-um*, -*i*, n.

**bring**, *fēro*, *tūli*, *lātum*.

**build**, generally *fācio*, *fēci*, *factum*, 3.

**burn**, *incen-do*, -*di*, -*sum*, 3.

**burst through**, *per-rumpo*, -*rūpi*, -*ruptum*, 3.

**but**, *sed*.

**by**, *a*, *ab*, *with abl*.

**call**, *appello*, 1.

**camp**, *castr-a*, -*orum*, neut. plur.

**camp-fire**, *ign-is*, -*is*, m.

**can**, *possum*, *pōtui*, *posse*.

**capture**, *capio*, *cēpi*, *captum*, 3.

**care**, *cūr-a*, -*ae*, f.

**carry across**, *tra-icio*, -*iēcī*, -*iectum*, 3.

**carry on**, *gēro*, *gessi*, *gestum*, 3.

**carry out**, *per-ficio*, -*fēcī*, -*fectum*, 3.

**catch**, *prehen-do*, -*di*, -*sum*, 3.

**cavalry**, *ēquītes* (plur. of *eques*, *horseman*).

**choose**, *de-ligo*, -*lēgi*, -*lectum*, 3.

**citadel**, *ar-x*, -*cis*, f.

**citizen**, *cīv-is*, -*is*, c.

**city**, *urb-s*, -*is*, f.

**clear**, *it is*, *līquet*, 2 impers.

**close**, *clau-do*, -*si*, -*sum*, 3.

**cold**, *frig-us*, -*ōris*, n.

**collect**, *col-līgo*, -*lēgi*, -*lectum*, 3, *compāro*, 1.

**colleague**, *collēg-a*, -*ae*, m.

**come**, *vēnio*, *vēni*, *ventum*, 4.

**commonwealth**, *respublica*, *reipublicae*, f.

**condition**, *condīci-o*, -*ōnis*, f.

**conquer**, *vinco*, *vīci*, *victum*, 3.

**consider**, *delībero*, 1.

**consul**, *cons-ul*, -*ūlis*, m.

**consult**, *ādeo*, *adīvi* or *adii*, *adītum*.

**consume**, *consūm-o*, -*psi*, -*ptum*, 3.

**corn**, *frument-um*, -*i*, n.

**country**, *pātri-a*, -*ae*, f.

**cowardly**, *ignāv-us*, -*a*, -*um*.

**cross**, *trans-eo*, -*īvi* or -*ii*, -*ītum*.

**cunning**, *dōlōs-us*, -*a*, -*um*.

**cut off**, *inter-cīpio*, -*cēpi*, -*ceptum*, 3.

**danger**, *perīcūl-um*, -*i*, n.

**dare**, *au-deo*, -*sus*, 2, *semi-dep*.

**day**, *di-es*, -*ēi*, m. and f.

**death**, *mor-s*, -*tis*, f.

**deceive**, *de-cīpio*, -*cēpi*, -*ceptum*, 3.

**decide**, *constit-uo*, -*ui*, -*ūtum*, 3.

**decision**, *consili-um*, -*i*, n.

defeat, vinco, vīci, victum, 3.  
defend, defen-do, -di, -sum,  
3.

delay, mōr-a, -ae, f.

delay, to, mōror, 1 dep.

deny, nēgo, 1.

desert, desēr-o, -ui, -tum, 3,

relinquo, -līqui, -lictum, 3.

design, consili-um, -i, n.

desirous, cūpid-us, -a, -um  
(gen.).

despair, be in, despēro, 1.

destroy, dēl-ēo, -ēvi, -etum,

2, per-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3.

determine, constīt-uo, -ui,  
-ūtum, 3.

devote myself to, me dē-do,  
-dīdi, -dītum (dat.).

dictator, dictāt-or, -ōris, m.

die of, per-eo, -ii, -ītum  
(with abl.).

disaster, clād-es, -is, f.

disheartened, deiect-us, -a,  
-um.

dismiss, di-mitto, -mīsi,  
-missum, 3.

dispatch, līter-ae, -arum, f.  
plur.

divide, dīv-īdo, -īsi, -īsum,  
3.

do, facio, fēci, factum, 3.

doubtful, dūbi-us, -a, -um.

doubtful, to be, dūbīto, 1.

drag away, ab-dūco, -duxi,  
-ductum, 3.

draw up, instru-o, -xi, -etum,  
3.

dress, vestio, 4.

drive, āgo, ēgi, actum, 3.

duty, offici-um, -i, n.

eager for, cūpid-us, -a, -um  
(gen.).

easily, fācīlē.

elephant, ēlephant-us, -i, m.

encourage, adhortor, 1 dep.

end to, put an, tollo, sustūli,  
sublātum, 3.

endure, per-fēro, -tūli, -lā-  
tum.

enemy, host-is, -is, c., gener-  
ally used in plur.

enter, in-eo, -īvi or -ii, -ītum,  
and in-grēdiōr, -gressus,  
3 dep.

escape, ef-fūgio, -fūgi, 3.

estate, āg-er, -ri, m.

ever, umquam.

exhort, hortor, 1 dep.

father, pāt-er, -ris, m.

favour, fāveo, fāvi, fautum  
2, with dat.

favourable, secund-us, -a,  
-um, or felix, -īcis.

fear, tīm-or, -ōris, m.

fear, tīm-eo, -ui, 2.

feast, ēpūlor, 1 dep.

feed, pascō, pāvi, pastum, 3.

few, pauc-i, -ae, -a, plur.

fierce, fēr-ox, -ōcis.

fight, pugno, 1.

fire, ign-is, -is, m.

first, at, pīmo.

fitted for, apt-us, -a, -um  
(with dat.).

flame, flamm-a, -ae, f.

flee, fūgio, fūgi, fūgītum, 3.

folly, stultiti-a, -ae, f.

follow, sē-quor, -cūtus, 3 dep.

food, cīb-us, -i, m.

for, nam, or conj. quod.

forage, pābūl-um, -i, n.

forced marches, maxīma  
ītīnēra, n. plur.

forces, cōpi-ae, -arum, f. plur.

form, capio, cēpi, captum, 3.

formidable, terribilis, -e.

fortify, mūn-io, -īvi, -ītum, 4.  
 Fortune, Fortūn-a, -ae, f.  
 from, a, ab abl.; (= out of),  
 e, ex (abl.).

gain, ad-ipiscor, -eptus, 3 dep.  
 gain possession of, pōtior,  
 4 dep. (abl.).

garrison, praesīdi-um, -i, n.  
 gate, port-a, -ae, f.  
 general, dux, dūcis, m.  
 give, do, dēdi, dātum, 1.

glad, laet-us, -a, -um.  
 glad, to be, gaudeo, gavīsus  
 sum, 2 semi-dep.

go away, ab-eo, -īvi or -ii,  
 -ītum.

go out, ex-eo, -īvi or -ii, -ītum.

god, de-us, -i, m.

gold, aur-um, -i, n.

great, magn-us, -a, -um.

great, so, tant-us, -a, -um.

greatly, more, māgis.

guard, to, custōd-io, -īvi,  
 -ītum, 4.

guard, cust-os, -ōdis, c.

hand, măn-us, -ūs, f.

hand, be at, adsum, adfui,  
 adesse.

harass, vexo, 1.

harbour, port-us, -ūs, m.

hardship, lăb-or, -ōris, m.

hasten, festino, 1.

have, hăbeo, 2.

hear (of), to, audio, 4 (de,  
 with abl.).

heart, ānim-us, -i, m.

help, auxili-um, -i, n.

help, to, sub-vēnio, -vēni,  
 -ventum, 4 (dat.), ad-iūvo,  
 -iūvi, -iūtum, 1 (acc.).

hide, con-do, -didi, -dītum, 3.

hill, coll-is, -is, m.

his, su-us, -a, -um (reflexive);  
 or eius.

historian, script-or, -ōris, m.

hold, tēn-eo, -ui, -tum, 2.

home, dōm-us, -ūs, f.; to  
 home, dōmum.

hope, to, spēro, 1.

horse, equ-us, -i, m.; master  
 of, magister ēquītum.

hour, hōr-a, -ae, f.

hunger, fām-es, -is, f.

if, si: *sometimes* num or  
 utrum.

imitate, imitor, 1 dep.

important, grāv-is, -e.

in, in, *with* acc. of motion,  
*with* abl. of rest.

inform of, certiore facio de  
 (*with* abl.).

its, su-us, -a, -um (reflexive);  
 eius.

join battle, mănūs conser-o,  
 -ui, -tum, 3.

joyful, laet-us, -a, -um.

keep safe, conservo, 1.

kill, occī-do, -di, -sum, 3.

kind, bēnēvōl-us, -a, -um;  
 comp. bēnēvōlenti or, -us  
 (*with* dat.).

kindly, bēnigne.

know, scio, 4.

know, not, nescio, 4.

large, magn-us, -a, -um.

last, at, tandem.

lead, dū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.

lead across, tradū-co, -xi,  
 -ctum, 3.

lead away, abdū-co, -xi,  
 -ctum, 3.

learn, cog-nosco, -nōvi, -nī-tum, 3.

leave, ex-eo, -īvi or -ii, -itum (*with* abl.).

leave behind, re-linquo, -lī-qui, -lictum, 3.

legion, lēgi-o, -ōnis, f.

lessen, mīn-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3. lest, nē.

life, vīt-a, -ae, f.

light, incen-do, -di, -sum, 3.

line of battle, āci-es, -ei, f.

loiterer, cunctāt-or, -ōris, m.

long, diu.

lose (an opportunity), prae-ter-mitto, -misi, -missum, 3. a-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3.

love, āmo, 1.

make, facio, fēci, factum, 3. cre-o, 1.

man, hōm-o. -īnis, c. his men, often su-i, -ōrum, m. plur.

many, mult-i, -ae, -a, plur.

march, īt-er, -īneris, n.

march, to, īter facio, fēci, factum; contēn-do, -di, -tum, 3.

master of the horse, magi-st-er, -ri (m.) equitum.

means of, by, per (acc.).

merciful, clēmen-s, -tis.

mercy, misēricordi-a, -ae, f.

message, nunti-us, -i, m.

messenger, nunti-us, -i, m.

mist, nēbŭl-a, -ae, f.

money, pecūni-a, -ae, f.

moon, lūn-a, -ae, f.

move, mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2.

much, mult-us, -a, -um.

name, dī-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.

nearly, fēre.

never, numquam.

new, nōv-us, -a, -um.

news, nunti-us, -i, m.

next, postēr-us, -a, -um.

night, no-x, -ctis, f.; by or at night, noctu.

no, null-us, -a, -um.

noble, nōbil-is, -e.

no one, nēm-o, nullius (as genit. of nēm-o).

not, non.

nothing, nihil, indecl.

not know, nescio, 4.

now, nunc.

numerous, more, plūr-es, -a, plur.

oath, iusiurandum, iurisiu-randi, n.

obey, pāreo, 2 (dat.).

officer, lēgāt-us, -i, m.

old man, sēn-ex, -is, m.

omen, prōdigi-um, -i, n.

on, in (*with* abl. or acc.); (= along), praeter (*with* acc.).

at once, stātīm.

one, un-us, -a, -um.; one...

the other, alter... alter.

only, tantum.

open, āpēr-io, -ui, -tum, 4.

opportunity, occāsi-o, -ōnis, f.

oppress, op-primo, -pressi, -pressum, 3.

order, iūbeo, iussi, iussum, 2 (acc.), impēro, 1 (dat.).

in order to, ut; in order not to, nē.

other, ali-us, -a, -um; one... the other, alter... alter.

ought, oportet, 2 (impers.), or usogerundive construction.

our, nost-er, -ra, -rum ; our men, nostri.

outwit, de-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3.

overwhelm, op-prīmo, -pressi, -pressum, 3.

own, su-us, -a, -um (reflexive), ipsius, ipsorum.

peace, pax, pācis, f.

people, pōpūl-us, -i, m.

perceive, intell-ēgo, -exi, -ectum, 3.

perish, pēr-eo, -ii, -ītum.

permit, per-mitto, -mīsi, -misum, 3 (dat.).

permitted, it is, licet, 2 (impers. *with* dat.).

persuade, persuā-deo, -si, -sum, 2 (dat.).

pitch, pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3.

pity, I, me mīseret, 2 (impers.) *with* genit. of object.

place, lōc-us, -i, m.

place, to, pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3.

plan, consili-um, -i, n.

plunder, dir-īpio, -īpui, -eptum, 3.

poet, pōēt-a, -ae, m.

poison, vērēn-um, -i, n.

port, port-ūs, -us, m.

possession of, gain, pōtior, 4 dep. (abl.).

post, stāti-o, -ōnis, f. ; lōc-us, -i, m.

post, to, lōco, 1, or pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3.

pour out, ef-fundo, -fūdī, -fūsum, 3.

praise, laudo, 1.

pray, prēcōr, 1 dep.

prefer, mālō, malui, malle.

prize, praemi-um, -i, n.

promise, to, pro-mitto, -mīsi, -misum, 3.

promise, promiss-um, -i, n.

protect, defen-do, -di, -sum, 3.

provisions, provision supply, commeāt-us, -ūs ; use the plur.

punish, pūnio, 4.

purify, lūstro, 1.

pursue, sē-quer, -cūtus, 3 dep.

quickly, cēlērīter.

raft, rāt-is, -is, f.

rank, ord-o, -īnis, m.

rash, aud-ax, -ācis ; rashly, audāciter.

reach, per-vēnio, -vēni, -ventum, 4, *with* ad (acc.).

receive, ac-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3.

refrain from, abs-tīneo, -tīnui, -tentum (*with* abl.).

reinforcements, subsidi-a, -ōrum, n. plur.

relate, rēfēro, rettūli, rēlātum.

repent, I, me paenītet, 2 (impers. *with* genit. of object).

report, nuntio, 1, rēfēro, rettūli, rēlātum.

repulse, propulso, 1.

resist, repugno, 1 (dat.).

restore, restit-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3.

retire, I, me rēfēro, rettūli, rēlātum ; cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.

retreat, *see* retire.

return, red-eo, -ii, -ītum ; re-grēdior, -gressus, 3 dep.

ring, anul-us, -i, m.

river, flūm-en, -inis, n.

rout, fūg-a, -ae, f.

route, to, fundo, fūdi, fūsum,  
3.

rule, rego, rexi, rectum, 3.

sad, trist-is, -e.

safe, keep, conservo, 1.

sake of, for the, causā (*with*  
genit. which it follows).

save, servo, 1.

say, dī-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.

say . . . not, nēgo, 1.

see, vīdeo, vīdi, vīsum, 2.

self, ips-e, -a, -um.

senate, senāt-us, -ūs, m.

send, mitto, mīsi, missum, 3.

send back, re-mitto, -mīsi,  
-missum, 3.

set out, pro-ficiscor, -fectus,  
3 dep.

shield, scūt-um, -i, n.

short, brēv-is, -e.

show, praebeo, 2, *with* re-  
flexive.

shout, clām-or, -ōris, m.

ship, nāv-is, -is, f.

siege, obsīdi-o, -ōnis, f.

skin, ūt-er, -ris, m.

slay, occī-do, -di, -sum, 3.

small, parv-us, -a, -um.

so, tam.

so, and, itaque.

so great, tant-us, -a, -um.

soldier, mil-es, -itis, m.: plur.  
often cōpi-ae, -arum, f.

so many, tot, indecl.

son, fili-us, -i, m.

soon, mox.

sore straits, *see* straits.

space, spāti-um, -i, n.

speak, dī-co, -xi, -ctum, 3,  
lō-quer, -cūtus, 3 dep.

spear, hast-a, -ae, f.

spring from, exor-ior, -tus,  
4 dep.

spy, speculāt-or, -ōris, m.

storm (a place), expugno, 1.

straits, sore, summ-ae an-  
gusti-ae, -ārum -ārum,  
f. plur.

stream, flūm-en, -īnis, n.

strong (of a position) mūnī-  
tus, -a, -um; (of a man),  
vālīd-us, -a, -um.

strongly, bēne.

suffer, pāti-or, passus, 3 dep.

sun, sol, -is, m.

supply, suppēdīto, 1.

survive, super-sum, -fui,  
-esse.

surrender, transitive dē-do,  
-dīdi, -dītum, 3; (= in-  
trans., me dēdo).

sweat, sūdo, 1.

sword, glādi-us, -i, m.

take, capio, cēpi, captum, 3;  
(eator drink) sūmo, sumpsi,  
sumptum, 3.

tell, dī-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.

tent, general's tent, praetōri-  
um, -i, n.

terrify, perturbo, 1.

than, quam.

that, ut; so that . . . not,  
ut . . . non; in order that  
. . . not, nē.

their, theirs, su-us, -a, -um,  
reflexive: eōrum.

then, deinde, tum.

there, ibi.

thick, dens-us, -a, -um.

think, arbitror, 1 dep.

this, hic, haec, hoc.

three, tres, tria.

throw, con-icio, -iēcī, -iēc-  
tum, 3.

time, temp-us, -ōris, n.

timid, timīd-us, -a, -um.



tired, fess-us, -a, -um.  
 to, ad, in (acc.); but often =  
 in order to, which see.  
 tow, trā-ho, -xi, -ctum, 3.  
 town, oppid-um, -i, n.  
 townspeople, oppidān-i,  
 -ōrum, m. plur.  
 trench, fossa, -ae, f.  
 trick, frau-s, -dis, f.  
 troops, cōpi-ae, -ārum, f. plur.  
 trust, confi-do, -sus, 3, semi-  
 dep. (dat.).  
 try, cōnor, 1 dep.  
 two, du-o, -ae, -o.

unable, to be, non possum,  
 pōtui, posse.  
 unfortunate, infel-ix, -icis.  
 unimpaired, intēg-er, -ra,  
 -rum.  
 unsuccessful, infel-ix, -icis.  
 unwilling, to be, nōlo, nōlui,  
 nolle.  
 urge, suā-deo, -si, -sum (*with*  
 dat. and ut).

valour, virt-us, -ūtis, f.  
 victory, victōri-a, -ae, f.

wall, mūr-us, -i, m.  
 war, bell-um, -i, n.  
 warn, moneo, 2.

weak, infirm-us, -a, -um.  
 wealthy, opulent-us, -a, -um.  
 weary of, I am, me taedet, 2  
 impers. *with* genit. of ob-  
 ject).  
 when, cum.  
 where, ubi.  
 whether, num, utrum.  
 which, who, qui, quae, quod.  
 why, cur.  
 willing, to be, vōlo, vōlui,  
 velle.  
 win (a victory), reporto, 1.  
 win over, concilio, 1.  
 wisely, prūdenter.  
 wish, vōlo, vōlui, velle.  
 wish for, opto, 1 (acc.).  
 with, cum (*with* abl.).  
 withdraw, dedū-co, -xi,  
 -ctum, 3.  
 within, intra (acc.).  
 wood, silv-a, -ae, f.  
 wonder, mīror, 1 dep.  
 word, verb-um, -i, n.  
 worse, pēi-or, -us.  
 wound, vuln-us, -ēris, n.  
 wound, to, vulnēro, 1.  
 wretched, mis-er, -ēra, -ērum.

yield, cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.  
 your, tu-us, -a, -um; vest-er,  
 -ra, -rum.

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rom the life of Hannibal,  
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